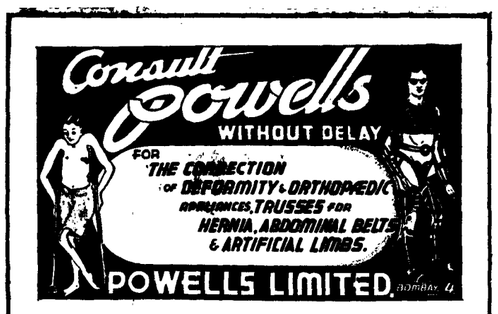
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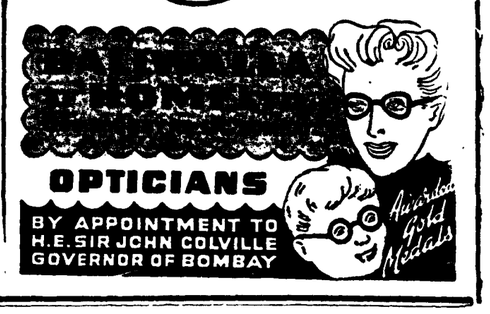

A.I.C.C. BATTLE AGAINST DEC. 6 STATEMENT

Jawahar Pleads For Its Acceptance

STRESS ON FIGHT THROUGH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Opposition Onslaught On Policy Of Compromise

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5, (A.P.I.): After a six-hour debate on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution recommending acceptance of the statement of December 6, the All-India Congress Committee adjourned till tomorrow morning when it is expected, the House will vote on the resolution.

As many as 21 speakers took part in to-day's debate. Sixteen of them spoke in opposition to the resolution. Some 15 amendments were moved mostly urging rejection of the statement of December 6.

It is expected that tomorrow's vote will, by a large majority, support the Working Committee's resolution.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

Following is the full text of the Congress Working Committee's resolution which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved for the acceptance of the A. I. C. C.

"The A.I.C.C. having considered the events that have taken place in the country since the Meerut Session of the Congress in November last, the statement issued by the British Government on December 6, 1946, and the statement of the Working Committee of December 22, 1946, advises Congressmen as follows:

"The A.I.C.C. endorses the statement of the Working Committee of December 22, 1946, and expresses its agreement with the view contained therein.

NO REFERENCE TO FEDERAL COURT

"While the Congress has always been agreeable to making a reference to the Federal Court on the question of interpretation in dispute, such a reference has become purposeless and undesirable owing to recent announcements made on behalf of the British Government. A reference could only be made on an agreed basis, the parties concerned agreeing to abide by the decision given.

The A.I.C.C. is firmly of opinion that the Constitution for a Free and Independent India should be framed by the people of India on the basis of as wide an agreement as possible. There must be no interference whatsoever by any external authority, and no compulsion of any Province or part of a Province by another Province. The A.I.C.C. realises and appreciates the difficulties placed in the way of some Provinces, notably Assam and the N.W.F.P. and the Sikhs in the Punjab, by the British Cabinet's scheme of May 16, 1946, and more especially by the interpretation put upon it by the British Government in their statement of December 6, 1946. The Congress cannot be a party to any such compulsion or imposition against the will of the people concerned, a principle which the British Government have themselves recognised.

"The A.I.C.C. is anxious that the Constituent Assembly should proceed with the work of framing a Constitution for Free India with the goodwill of all parties concerned and, with a view to removing the difficulties that have arisen owing to varying interpretations, agree to advise action in accordance with the interpretation of the British Government in regard to the Procedure to be followed in the Sections.

ADVICE TO PROVINCES

It must be clearly understood, however, that this must not involve any compulsion of a Province and that the rights of the Sikhs in the Punjab should not be jeopardised. In the event of any attempt at such compulsion, a Province or part of a Province has the right to take such action as may be deemed necessary in order to give effect to the wishes of the people concerned. The future course of action will depend upon the developments that take place and the A.I.C.C., therefore, directs the Working Committee to advise upon it, wherever circumstances so require, keeping in view the basic principle of Provincial Autonomy.

Pandit Nehru moving the Working Committee's resolution recommending acceptance of the British Government statement of December 6 said that it was a simple, straightforward resolution. There was no sign of weakness in it, he declared. If there was the least suspicion of weakness, he would not have brought it before them or commended it to their acceptance.

The main question before them was how to keep the Constituent Assembly alive and extract from it the greatest possible good for the country. By accepting the statement of December 6, we would leave the door open for the League to enter and put forward their point of view. If we did not accept that statement, it would give an opportunity to the British Government to change or withdraw their earlier statement of May 16, with the result that the Constituent Assembly might be changed radically.

Obstacles had been put in the path of the Constituent Assembly in the past. We had overcome them and we should do everything in our power hereafter to prevent attempts to sabotage this great weapon which we could use to our advantage.

GRAVE SITUATION

Pandit Nehru recalled his speech at Meerut in which he had referred to the Crisis towards which, he felt, inside the Interim Government they were fast moving. He had stated that the attitude of the British Government was adversely affecting the work of the Interim Government. Those statements and the fears he had expressed then were now coming true. At the time of his earlier speech the British Government could not have claimed success in impeding our work, but now the British Government were in a position to make that claim and substantiate it. The British Government's actions had created complications. A grave situation had been created and the resolution before the House which had been prepared with great care and deliberation was a simple, straightforward one meant to meet that situation.

ADVANCE CAUTIOUSLY

The House had to decide whether to accept the statement of December 6 or not. This question had proved to be a headache. "We are not in the habit of accepting things thrust upon us against our will. We were sorely tempted to accept the challenge contained in this statement and answer it with all the force at our command. But we realised the danger of allowing our emotions to overpower us."

Many forces had lined up against

(Continued on Page 5.)

Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Talks

Cairo Cabinet To Decide Issue Of Beaking Off Negotiations

CAIRO, Jan. 5. (U.P.A.): The Egyptian Cabinet, in its meeting to-night, will discuss whether to break off Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiations, according to a report in the newspaper "Al Dostour."

The newspaper said the British Government had not yet given Egypt clarification of its Sudan policy which Premier Nokrashi asked for during a three-hour conference between himself and Sir Ronald Campbell yesterday.

The British Ambassador said such a step could only come from the British Cabinet as a whole, adding that the Attlee Government was meeting next week to study the question.

Sudan Protocol To Be Reworded?

CAIRO, Jan. 5. (Reuter): There was much speculation in Cairo political circles to-day on the three-hour visit paid by Sir Ronald Campbell, the British Ambassador, to Nokrashy Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, last night.

It was the longest interview the two have yet had.

Both Sir Ronald and the Egyptian Premier returned evasive answers to the press at the end of the meeting, but observers believe that attempts are being made to solve the Sudan problem possibly by rewording the Sudan protocol of last October which provided for eventual self-determination of the Sudan, now in the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium.

PASHA CONFERS WITH LIBERAL LEADER.

Nokrashy Pasha to-day conferred for two hours with Hussein Heykal Pasha, leader of the Liberal (Government) Party and president of the Senate.

Heykal Pasha then saw Hassan Youssef Bey, acting chief of the Royal Cabinet.

No further details of these discussions have yet been published.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Baruch And Associates Quit

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (A.P.A.): Bernhard Baruch and his associates representing the United States on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission yesterday submitted their resignations to President Truman.

Mr. Baruch in a letter delivered at the White House stated that the American representatives felt that their task was completed and that Warren Austin, United States representative on the Security Council, could "handle this business as it develops from now on."

Mr. Baruch's letter to Truman concluded: "I see no reason why this country should not continue making atomic bombs at least until ratification of the treaty (providing for international atomic control). I have drawn your attention before to the necessity of preserving the atomic secrets—particularly as to our design, knowledge, engineering and equipment. While science should be free it should not be free to destroy mankind."

U.N.O. Commission For Trieste

TRIESTE, Jan. 5 (Reuter): The United Nations Commission of economic experts is expected to arrive here within the next two days to study economic problems of the new free territory of Trieste, according to unofficial reports here.

The American Military Government authorities have declined to issue a statement regarding the date of arrival of the Commission.

JAGJIVAN RAM BACK IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (A. P. I.): Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, returned here today from his South Indian tour.

FRENCH ACCUSED OF USING ASPHYXIATING GAS

War On Growing Scale Developing In Indo-China

PARIS, Jan. 5, (Reuter): Accusations that French in Indo-China have "been using asphyxiating gas, shooting on temples and chaining French soldiers to tanks to compel them to fight" were made by the Viet Nam Radio to-day, according to French reports from Indo-China reaching here.

ONLY WAY OUT

SAIGON: War on a growing scale seems the only way out of the politico-military 'impasse' between the French and the Viet-Namese in Indo-China, according to sources close to the Federal Government here today, cables Doon Campbell, Reuter's special correspondent.

Military quarters estimate that it woud take an army of at least 200,000 to suppress the "rebel movement" fanatically resisting in the north. There are at present about 80,000 expeditionary troops in the country, but reinforcements, many of them former German prisoners of war, are pouring in weekly.

Almost all circles concede one certainty: France is imperilled as well as the future of Indo-China. More than one Frenchman here is recalling the statement in the French Assembly that without Indo-China, France may become another Portugal.

The Big Question

The French Commissioner in Hanoi declared today that his Government has "no intention of going back on its policy regarding the Viet Nam people."

"The big question in the Capital of Cochin China today is: Will the conflict raging in Tongkin be formally defined as a state of war by M. Marius Moutet, the French Colonial Minister, in a radio announcement scheduled for tomorrow."

Today's reports of the activities in Indo-China were confined to movements of high French personages, including the one-day trip by M. Moutet to Nhatrang and the return from a tour of inspection in the north of General Le Clerc.

No Kid-Glove Tactics

PARIS, Jan. 5 (U.P.A.): A thinly veiled statement that France might not deal diplomatically with the present Viet Nam Government, even should hostilities end, was made today by the wounded French Commissioner in Indo-China, Francois Sainteny, Agence France Press dispatches from Hanoi said.

Sainteny said: "The dominant problem for the moment is the military one and the necessity to regain order. Our principle is very clear. We believe that once order is re-established, the Viet Nam people, which have permitted themselves to be dragged into this terrible adventure will understand that they have been criminally deceived by the Viet Nam Movement."

In an interview quoted by A.F.P., Sainteny then said, "The Viet Nam people then must find personalities capable of taking into their hands the direction of governmental affairs. We believe these persons exist and we will wait until the day a new Government will be formed."

According to A.F.P., Sainteny explained that the reason for the outbreak of the Indo-Chinese hostilities on December 19 was the alleged weakening of the political position of the Tong-bo extremist group at the heart of the present Viet-Nam Government. Sainteny said this group forced the other Viet Nam leaders to adhere to "a facade of democracy which could no longer hide a totalitarian regime of the lowest order."

"It is not impossible that certain personalities now in the wake of the Tong-bo will come to the surface again after the Tong-bo is eliminated. France will not interfere in their selection. The Viet Namese themselves must choose their leaders."

Speaking of the present leader of the Viet Nam Government, President Ho. Chi Minh, Sainteny said, "It is impossible to know yet if he was the instigator, an accomplice or the dupe of this latest burst of aggression. It seems that on his return from France he was taken in hand by the Tong-bo, who instituted a regime of terror which led quickly to the incidents which in turn led to war."

Operations Against Jewish Settlements Continue

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5. (U.P.A.): British troops to-day continued operations along the coastal plain of Palestine in several Jewish settlements suspected of complicity in the recent outrages.

Troops cordoned off Hedera this morning and began searches and screening operations which continued —after a brief interruption—until early evening. So far 20 persons have been detained. During the operations the Army discovered one arms cache the contents of which included one Thompson machine carbine, two magazines, four rifles, 12 automatic pistols, three mines of the electrically detonated type complete with cable and press buttons, a quantity of explosives and some ammunition. The search, which is continuing, is expected to end to-night.

Another search is also going on in Kfar Atta, near Haifa. Screening has been completed and seven men were detained.

An explosion was heard this morning north of the Rehovot citrus garden township south-east of Tel Aviv. A large crater was found on the road. At Rishon Letziyon, ten miles south-east of Tel Aviv a British Army jeep struck an electrically detonated mine but none of its occupants were injured.

Two unexploded bombs were found by police at Sheik Jarrah, near Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives, overlooking the walls of Jerusalem and the Mosque of Omar. It is believed the bombs were planted for passing patrols, mainly as part of the war of nerves, and the authorities did not expect a major terroristic campaign to start for several days.

A Reuter message says: An attack in the early hours of to-day on a railway transport office at Hadera—a Jewish township in north Palestine—was repulsed by Arab Police constables after a brief gun-battle.

London Talks On Palestine

Arab Countries Decide To Send Delegation

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (Reuter): Arab countries will send delegates to the London Conference on Palestine due to be held towards end of this month.

This decision was taken at a meeting of the Arab League Council today under the chairmanship of Riad El Solh, the Lebanese Prime Minister.

It overruled the demand of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee that no Arab delegates should attend unless the Mufti was also invited.

DUTCH COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5. (Reuter): The three members of the Dutch Commission General for the Netherlands East Indies, Prof. Willem Schermerhorn, former Premier, Max Van Poll and F. De Boer, left Schiphol aerodrome this morning on their way to Batavia.

They will pave the way for the signature of the agreement reached with the Indonesian Government at Cheribon providing for a United States of Indonesia as part of the Dutch Indonesian Union under the Dutch Crown.

Before boarding the plane Prof. Schermerhorn said that he did not know how long the Commission General would have to remain in the Indies, but experience taught him that regular contact with the Hague Government was necessary; therefore, he did not think they would be away for long.

If there were no further complications the Commission General would sign the Cheribon Agreement without consulting the Hague.

FREE INDIA NEEDS HINDUSTANI

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Presiding over the Hindustani Prachar Sabha's prize distribution today, Mr. V. L. Mehta Finance Minister to Bombay Government observed that India was on the threshold of freedom. Every free country must have a national language. He added that the Prime Minister and Home Minister wanted every student and citizen to learn Hindustani so that they could exchange ideas with one another and thus increase love and understanding among different members of communities.

Mr. Satyanarayan of the Dakshin Bhatrat Prachar Sabha and Prof. Rehman spoke on the problem of the National language.

After a variety entertainment programme, Mr. V. L. Mehta distributed prizes and certificates to the successful candidates.

Kripalani Exposes British Jugglery

Asks Congressmen Not To Act In Haste Or Anger

Addressing the All-India Congress Committee which commenced its sessions in the Constituent Club, New Delhi, on Sunday, Acharya Kripalani reviewed the political developments in the country since the Committee last met at Meerut. The Congress President traced the events which culminated in the British Government Statement of December 6 and the new situation it created. He said:

"You must not act in haste or anger which would be harmful to us. We want to achieve freedom, but that we could achieve only through our own strength. Whatever might be the intentions of the British Government or their documents, we have now the Constituent Assembly. It is a machinery which can help us and we must take advantage of it."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (API): The All-India Congress Committee met this afternoon at "Constituent Club" with Acharya Kripalani in the Chair. About 130 members attended.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary, presented the minutes of the last meeting. The House accepted the minutes.

It was originally expected that the A.I.C.C. would not have to sit beyond the first day, but the President, Acharya Kripalani, declined to apply closure early in view of the large number of members desiring to speak.

Half way through the debate a delegate asked the President to tell House what advice Mahatma Gandhi had given on the subject before the meeting. Acharya Kripalani ruled that the request was irrelevant at this stage.

Maulana Asad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who are ill, did not attend.

Acharya Kripalani in his opening remarks reviewed political developments since the Committee's last meeting at Meerut and made special mention of Pandit Nehru's visit to London and the British Government's statement following that visit.

He commented caustically on the form and the language of this as well as earlier statements of the British Government. These statements, he said, were such that what they gave with one hand they took away with the other. British statesmen were like jugglers. They produced new meanings and new interpretations from old statements like a juggler producing rabbits out of a hat.

CRITICAL MOMENT

Mr. Kripalani said that the present was a critical moment for the A.I.C.C. and the country. It was his intention to summon a meeting of the A.I.C.C. about this time to consider the report of the Constitution Sub-Committee of the Congress. But the A.I.C.C. had been called to consider a different issue of grave import.

Ever since the British rule started, Mr. Kripalani said, successive Vice-

(Continued on page 5)

Baldev Singh's Call To Sikhs

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (API): A meeting was held in Ajmal Khan Park, Karol Bagh, this afternoon under the auspices of Sikh Sangat, C.O.D. to celebrate the anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh's Birthday. Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Member, Government of India, presided.

Sardar Baldev Singh thought the Congress might accept H.M.G.'s statement of December 6 with the same safeguards for the Sikhs in the Punjab, as were conceded to Muslims in the Centre. "With these safeguards," the Sikhs were not afraid of grouping", he added. He wanted the acceptance of the statement of December 6 to test the 'bona fides' of H.M.G. and the Muslim League. The Sardar made a stirring appeal to the people to give their unstinted support to the Interim Government.

He assured the youth of the country that the armed forces of India were now truly national. These forces would not be used to suppress India's freedom. If necessary, they might be employed to achieve that freedom. He, therefore, appealed to youngmen to join the armed forces in large numbers and strengthen the hands of the Interim Government.

Anti-American Demonstrations Banned

NANKING, Jan. 5 (A.P.A.): The Chinese Government last night banned anti-American demonstrations as harmful to Sino-American relations.

Demonstrations by students at Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai have protested against the continued presence of U. S. troops in China, and some have been coupled with complaints against alleged misbehaviour by U. S. troops toward Chinese women.

Police Chief Leaves For Britain

Deputy Superintendent Kalman Cohen, senior Jewish Criminal Investigation Department officer of Palestine Police, left Palestine for Britain yesterday, following terrorist threats to kill him, says an unconfirmed report from Tel Aviv. When asked to confirm or deny the report, a spokesman at Palestine Police headquarters in Jerusalem, said: "We have no report and no comment".

Cohen was in charge of the Lydda District Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the All-Jewish City of Tel Aviv. He was wounded by a terrorist in a recent attack on British Military Security Headquarters in Tel Aviv in which a British major was killed.

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Pentangular Hockey

RAILWAYS' LUCKY WIN

BOMBAY, Sunday.

RAILWAYS	3
MAHARASHTRA	2

Perhaps with the help of an efficient marksman of the class of Aziz to lead their attack. Maharashtra might have won with a couple of goals to spare. As it was the excellent advantage of scoring that the forwards had was wasted time and again by this apparent weakness. During almost every minute of the first half and through a good deal of the second, the Railway goalmouth was surrounded with a maze of sticks of which not one succeeded in aiming correctly until late in the first half when G. Nimal netted the only goal of the evening.

What weakness they showed in the half line yesterday, was so effectively obviated that the dangerous Hakim Munir combination, which was to a large extent responsible for the three—one lead they enjoyed at the end of the first match, was rendered docile and the Railway forwards never got beyond stray efforts which were forced to remain single-handed for the better part of the play. The losers' defense also marked an improvement and the Maharashtra side was a combination of far greater potentialities than the one that fielded on Saturday.

The most troubled man in the railway side was custodian Dane and he presented a sound defence in all cases except one. During the first half when he had become a veritable target for the Maharashtra forwards, he dealt with everything with coolness and alacrity.

The determined fight which Maharashtra put up reminded one of her sterner struggles for premier honours in the Cricket Championship of India that has made her name a symbol of tenacity and perseverance. Pillay, playing right in the first half and centre-forward in the second was easily the best forward of the match and probably the least selfish. His short passes deserved better treatment than they received from his colleagues in the forward line. As astute in his scheming as dependable in his execution, he was responsible for the baffling of a defence that was equal in its agility and anticipation.

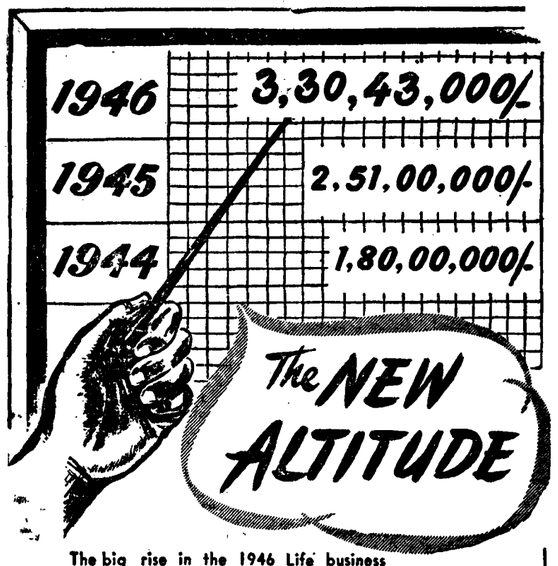
As for the winners they were fortunate in becoming the first in the Hockey Pentangulars. On the few occasions that their forwards found themselves in possession of the ball they either missed it or played a stroke so complete in its poverty as to be most readily intercepted. Hakim had two chances towards the fag end of the hour of which not one was utilised. Earlier right-out Kishan who did very little that was right throughout the evening, sent an almost ideal pass from the side lines, the ball travelling almost parallel a couple of yards from the goal mouth but the Railway forwards disturbed the idle air with their sticks.

It was indeed a bad day for Maharashtra to have lost on the scoreboard what they had won on the field of play.

The teams:—

Railways:—Dane, Carvalho and Jadhav; Mulla, Latif and Nawab Ali; Kishan, Hakim, Yusuf, Munir and G.

(Continued In Col. 4)



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EUROPEANS FORCED TO FOLLOW ON

In Madras Presidency Match Against Indians

MADRAS, January 4. (A.P.I.): Europeans at close of play today, the second day of the Presidency Match against Indians, were all out for 94 runs. Following on they made 20 runs for the loss of one wicket.

At the resumption of play this afternoon Johnstone opened with a beautiful lefthander's drive off Gopalan. The wicket was playing faster than on Friday.

At 5 p. m. the Europeans were all out for 94 runs.

INDIANS (First Innings) 245

EUROPEANS (First Innings)

C. P. Johnstone b. Parthasarathy	38
O. L. Fullinfaw c. Bobjee b. Rangachari	1
C. W. Stansfield c. Kannan b. Gopalan	9
C. N. Reed b. Rangachari	19
A. F. Wensley c. Krishnaswamy b. Parthasarathy	21
W. H. Turnbull b. Gopalan	0
Baley b. Gopalan	1
Cockburn b. Gopalan	0
Summer (not out)	0
Sutton b. Parthasarathy	0
Extras	5
Total	94

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/3, 2/7, 3/22, 4/49, 5/84, 6/84, 7/90, 8/90, 9/94, 10/94

EUROPEANS (Second Innings)

Stansfield (not out)	6
Summer b. Rangachari	7
Extras	7
Total (for 1 wicket)	20

Move For All-Asia Tennis Meet

MADRAS, Jan. 5. (A.P.I.): The possibility of an All-Asia Tennis meet to be held in India at an early date under the auspices of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, was envisaged by Dr. Amarnath Jha, President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, presiding over the 26th annual general meeting of the Association at the Connemara Hotel to-day.

Dr. Jha said that a move had already been made to inaugurate an International Tennis Championship of Asia. He expressed the hope that the first All-Asia Meet would take place in India before long. He commended to the A.I.L.T.A. for consideration a scheme for the promotion of an Asiatic Lawn Tennis Federation which he felt would not only raise the standard of tennis in Asia but would bring together all the great Asiatic nations at a time when closer co-operation between them was becoming increasingly necessary.

The proposal, he said, was to hold the championship under the auspices of the Asiatic Federation in various Asiatic countries like China, Japan and India by rotation.

Representatives from various Provinces and States attended the meeting which re-elected Dr. Amarnath Jha as president of the Association for the ensuing year.

The A.I.L.T.A., which will continue its meeting here to-morrow will discuss among other subjects the question of conducting in India the international championships of Asia.

The staging of a championship under the Asiatic title will depend on the concurrence of both the A.I.L.T.A. and the International Lawn Tennis Federation. A preliminary approach has already been made to the International Federation which is expected to take a final decision on the matter at its next meeting in Paris in March next.

ALL-INDIA LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE

MADRAS, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): The 26th annual general meeting of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association which met today in Madras at the Hotel Connemara, re-elected Dr. Amarnath Jha as President of the Association for the ensuing year. Mr. Krishna Prasada, Lt. Col. Godavarma Raja, Mr. Justice K. P. Lakshamana Rao, the Yuvaraja of Pithapuram and Mr. Anadi Mukherjee were elected Vice-Presidents, Mr T. S. Kakko as Honorary Secretary, Mr. Chinna Durai as Foreign Secretary and Mr. Akshey Dey as treasurer.

ALL-GUJERAT OLYMPIC FINALS

Dinker Rao Desai Distributes Certificates To Winners

SURAT, Jan. 5 (API): The finals of the seventh All-Gujerat Olympic Competitions were held on the M. T. B. College grounds here this evening. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, gave away certificates to the winners.

The following were the winners in the major events of the competitions:

100, 200 AND 400 METER RACE: Faber (Ahmedabad).

1,500 METER RACE: P. N. Thakore (Baroda) broke the previous record for Gujerat. Time 4 minutes and 24 seconds.

10,000 METER RACE: P. B. Thakore.

LONG JUMP: G. M. Guard (17 feet and 11 inches).

WRESTLING: (light weight) Narain Rao Maratta. (Ahmedabad); (medium weight) Bahurao C. Rana (Ahmedabad); (heavy weight) Navin M. Dave (Patan).

1,000 METER CYCLING: Dastur Keki broke the previous record for Gujerat. Time: One minute 48.4 seconds.

150 METER RUNNING: (For girls) Miss Givikishori A. Patel.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY INTER-GROUP SPORTS

SANGLI, Jan. 4 (API).—The 13th annual Inter-Group Sports of the Bombay University concluded this evening on the Willingdon College play grounds. Competitors from Bombay, Gujarat, Poona, Karnatak and Southern Maharashtra Groups participated.

Poona won the Chhatrapati Trophy for general championships with 93 points while Bombay won 82 points. In Athletics, Bombay scored 66 points, with Poona following with 57 points.

Gandhiji On His Mission

Says He Is Not Baffled Inspite Of Darkness

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): "I never experienced such darkness in my life before. The nights seem to be pretty long, the only consolation is that I feel neither baffled nor disappointed. I am prepared for any eventuality. 'Do or die' has to be put to test here. This means Hindus and Mussalmans should learn to live together. In peace and amity. Otherwise I should die in the attempt. It is really a difficult task. "Gods will be done", says Mahatma Gandhi in the course, of a letter to Shri Narandas Gandhi of Rajkot published in today's "Harijan."

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"I have reverted to my usual diet and so there is no cause for worry As a matter of fact, when a man leads a thoughtful life, there is no room for worry. My present mission is the most complicated and difficult one of my life. I can sing with cent per cent truth. "The night is dark and I am far from home, lead Thou me on.'

"All the companions have merged themselves into this sacred work quite willingly. If any one of them feels defeated, he or she is free to leave. Each one has chosen his or her own village. Each has with him a Bengali interpreter, Kanu (son of Narandas) also is posted in a village, different from that of Abha, (Kanu's wife). I am here in a remote and unhappy village. Parasuram could not be left alone on account of the difficulty of language. So he accompanies me. He is a silent worker and a very clever stenographer. My other companion is a Bengali professor. Both attend to my personal needs also. Most of the other companions are at a distance of ten miles from me. They can see me, when necessary. Pyarelal, Sushil Nayyar and Sushila Pai are in different villages. Kanu is quite happy and is carrying on "Rama Dhun." He has very regular habits, and is endowed by God with a good physique. Abha is with Thakkar Bapa. She is sixteen miles away. Bapa is taking keen interest in her. He is pleased with her spirit of service. She is preparing Gujarati chapatis for him. She was extremely sorry to leave me but duty lay that way. So I have kept her away from me. I must own that I was getting accustomed to her service almost as a matter of habit. But a habit of taking service from a particular individual is inconsistent with hard austerity. You will see thus, that whatever I do, I do from a sense of pure duty. You all should rejoice at this. Now I have written long enough. You must all engross yourselves in your respective tasks."

Mahatma Visits School At Chandirgaon

Advocates "Nayi Talim"

CHANDIPUR (Noakhali), Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi this morning visited a school at Chandirgaon, a village about one mile from here The school gets a small grant.

At the school, Mahatma Gandhi inquired as to what subjects were taught and especially whether any craft was taught.

Mahatma Gandhi said he would not like schools to be run on the same old lines and he advised the introduction of crafts. The school should ask for a grant for the introduction of crafts and if a grant was not sanctioned, it should carry on without it, he added.

If the school wanted his advice, Mahatma Gandhi said, he would advise "Nayi Talim" (new education) which gives training in crafts.

MALABAR TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA PUT OFF

MADRAS, Jan. 5. (A.P.I.): A Calicut message says at a meeting of the Council of Action of the Malabar Temple Entry Council held recently, a resolution was passed suspending the proposed satyagraha at Guruvayur and other temples in Malabar to secure temple entry for all Hindus on the strength of the assurance of the Madras Ministry that a bill allowing temple entry would be introduced at the next session of the Madras Assembly. An 'ad hoc' committee was constituted to examine the provisions of the contemplated bill and do everything to make it satisfy the demands of the non-caste Hindus.

PLEA TO AMEND PORT TRUST ACT

A drastic change in the constitution of the Bombay Port Trust is suggested by Mr. P. M. Chinai, a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust and a member of the Bombay Municipal Nationalists Party.

Mr. Chinai had brought a resolution in the Municipal Corporation recently to request the Government of India to make some constitutional changes in the Port Trust Act. He has now forwarded his suggestions which, 'inter alia' state that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the Vice-Chairman, should be elected annually from the trustees and a permanent Executive Officer should be appointed who should be designated as Chief Officer of the Port.

In regard to the composition of the Board he suggests that the present strength of 22 should be retained but the five seats allotted to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should be reduced to only one. This, he thinks will be quite in keeping with the altered circumstances as the weightage given to the European Chamber of Commerce and similar public bodies is an anachronism.

He also opposes any separate seat being given to the Bombay Presidency Trade Association and European shipping interests.

(Continued from Col. 2)

Fernandes.

Maharashtra:—Pandi Lal; Phillips and Adalge: Perumal D. D'Souza and Metello: E. Fonseca; M. Pillay, K. Nimal, G. Nimal and M. Yakub.

NEW PARTY IN U.S.

Membership Barred To Communists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (APA): A new political organisation, membership of which is barred to Communists, announced its formation last night under the name of "Americans for Democratic Action".

The group, whose organising committee includes Franklin D. Roosevelt, son of the late President, endorsed an expansion of the 'New Deal Programme".

Other committee members include Leon Henderson, former Office of Price Administration Administrator and Elmer Davis, former Director of the Office of War Information.

S. PACIFIC DEPENDENCIES

Move To Set Up Advisory Commission

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. (Reuter): The United States has accepted the invitation of the Australian and New Zealand Governments to attend the conference at Canberra on Jan. 28 on establishment of a Regional Advisory Commission for Non-Self-Governing Territories in the South Pacific, the United States' State Department announced last night.

Britain, France and the Netherlands are also invited to discuss the commission which would promote advancement by these administering powers of the regions' inhabitants.

STUDENTS ULTIMATUM TO MILITARY

Rangoon University Union's Strike Threat

RANGOON, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): The Rangoon University Students' Union announced its decision to stage a token strike lasting for a fortnight from January 15 to January 31, demanding immediate cessation of military occupation of University buildings.

The Students' Union also demanded electoral rights for all registered graduates and the inclusion of students' representatives in the University Council and Senate.

PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY READY

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. (A.P.A.): The United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, as Chairman of the Council of Foreign Ministers, has formally notified Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary General of the United Nations, of the preparation of a peace treaty with Italy, and forwarded the text of relevant documents to permit the Security Council to study them.

CABLE ITEM

SINGAPORE, Jan. 4, (Reuter): Sir Franklin Gimson, Governor of Singapore, declared in a press conference this morning that Mr. Anthony Brooke was never banned from Singapore—the Government only had to consider what should be done if he came here without a Visa.

Sir Franklin Gimson said that Mr. Anthony Brooke had made no attempt to contact him

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Bombay Govt. Grants Relief To Low-Paid Staff

Non-Recurring Interim Bonus: Measure To Cost ¾ Crore

BOMBAY, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay has sanctioned further relief to low-paid Government servants totalling about three quarters of a crore. It will be recalled that, since August 1946, Government servants on pay below Rs. 40 per month have been in receipt of Rs. 5 p. m. and Government servants on pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 250 have been in receipt of Rs. 10 as interim relief. Government servants on pay between Rs. 250 and Rs. 260 have been receiving marginal interim relief so as to bring the total to Rs. 260.

The further relief now sanctioned is in the form of a non-recurring interim bonus equal to 12 times the amount of interim relief as it stood on the 1st January 1947. Thus, Government servants in receipt of Rs. 5 as interim relief on that date get a bonus of Rs. 60 and those in receipt of Rs. 10 get a bonus of Rs. 120. Government servants who have been in service for less than 2 years on January 1, 1947 are not eligible for the bonus.

No Reduction In Kolaba Paddy Prices

The Government of Bombay has issued orders to pay full price for paddy damaged owing to late rains in the Kolaba district.

It has come to the notice of the Government that small deductions in prices were made by the purchasing staff in the Kolaba district at the time of payment for paddy which was damaged due to late rains. Orders have now been issued by the Government that full price should be paid even for such damaged paddy.

Those who have received less than the purchase prices fixed by the Government for damaged paddy may claim the difference from the purchasing staff to whom such paddy has been delivered, this year. Similar claims in respect of short payments can be made to millers where sales have been made to them.

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WANDREKAR TO TOUR DAHANU TALUKA

Studying Conditions At First-Hand

An extensive tour of the Dahanu and Umbergaon talukas will be undertaken by Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, with a view to studying the situation there at first hand.

Following the recent outbreaks of violence among the Warlis of these talukas, the Government of Bombay had lately taken a decision to depute someone to assess the economic, social and political conditions obtaining in those parts and to report on the best means of affording them the sort of relief most needed.

Accordingly, Mr. Wandrekar will leave Bombay for Dahanu Road on January 8 and will tour Kainad, Ambessari, Kasa and Bordi in Dahanu taluka till the 12th.

He will tour through Shirgaon, Kajate and Talasari in Umbergaon taluka till January 15.

Mr. Wandrekar, who will be accompanied by Mr. K. J. Save, Prant Officer, Dahanu, Acharya S. R. Bhise, Secretary of the Adivasi Seva Mandal, Mr. Shamrao Patil, President of the Thana District Congress Committee, and some local officials, proposes to come into intimate and personal contact with the Adivasis consisting of Warlis, Katkaris, and Kolis and he will camp as far as possible in the heart of the forest.

He leaves Dahanu for Bombay on January 17 and will immediately submit his report to Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister.

MEMORIAL TO THANA MARTYRS

THANA, January 4. (U.P.I.): Glowing tributes were paid to the services rendered by the late Mr. Vithalrao Kotwal and Mr. Hiraji Goma Patil by Mr. R. B. Raut, M.L.A., when he unveiled the memorial pillar erected to perpetuate their memory at Siddhagadh on Thursday.

Over 2,000 Kisans from villages round about the place and a large number of Congressmen from different districts of Maharashtra attended the function. Floral wreaths were placed at the feet of the memorial as also at the "Samadhi" of the martyrs by the president and members of the audience after the ceremony.

It may be recalled that Messrs. Kotwal and Patil died when Police opened fire on January 3, 1943, at the place, where the memorial has been raised.

The Memorial Committee propose to open a boarding school for children of the villagers in the area and to dig a well also for their use. The expenditure therefor is estimated at Rs. 25,000 and the Committee has issued an appeal to the public for funds.

DINKERRAO DESAI WARNS GUR MERCHANTS

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Jan. 3.

The Food & Civil Supply Minister Mr. Dinkerrao Desai arrived here this morning. He addressed a labour rally of Freelandganj railway workers. He received deputations from the Grain Merchants, the Cloth Merchants' 'Associations, the Bar Associations' etc. He asked the business community to give up profiteering and warned the Gur merchants that they might have gambled in their trade but the Bombay Government would fix the gur price, so as to suit the needs of the consuming public. He asked the people to study closely the country's situation. He was accompanied by the Collector of Panchmahals, Mr. Manekial Gandhi, President of the District Congress Committee and others. Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant M.L.A. thanked the Minister. Thereafter a meeting between the Minister and the Congress workers was held in camera where the organisational problems were discussed. At 12 a.m. Dinkerrao Desai motored to Jhalod, where he will open the Girls' School conducted by the Patidar Ashram.

Matheran Light Railway Management

A statement, over the signatures of 25 hotel owners and merchants of Matheran has been issued protesting against what it calls "unnecessary criticism" of the management and managing director of the Matheran Light Railway. The statement says that this kind of criticism is likely to create apprehension in the minds of those who visit Matheran and keep them away. This will affect the hotel owners and traders seriously.

KOLABA BAN ON MEETINGS EXTENDED

BOMBAY, Sunday: The order banning the holding of public meetings in the Kolaba District, without previous intimation to the nearest Magistrate, will remain in force for a further period of one month from January 6, 1947.

LOTWALA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS: Lectures and Study Classes in Political and Social Theory will commence from 6th January Admission is free. Time Table is as follows:— Tuesdays 6 p. m. Political Theory Thursdays, 6 p.m. Sociology and Saturdays, 2 p.m Study Circle, Subject, "Rule of Law in India"

The Government of Bombay has appointed Mr Parshotam Kanji and Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar as additional members of the Industrial Conditions Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government in November 1946 under the chairmanship of Mr. T. E. Waterfield.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 14, 2003.
Muslim: Safar 12, 1366.
Parsi: Amardad 5, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-13 a. m.; Sunset 6-16 p.m.
Hightide: 10-51; Lowtide: 05-20, 17-05
Municipal Corporation 3 p. m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS

Common and Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: JAYANTHI UTHSAVAM: Harikatha Kalakshepam (in Tamil) on "Manickavachakar Charitram' by Dharmapuram Adhina Vidhwan, Kirtana Kulasekara Shiromani Pandit, Vijayaragava Bhagavathar and Party, at 8-30 p. m. today at the Samaj Premises.

ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASS LEAGUE: An urgent meeting of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Depressed Class League will be held on Monday the 6th January '47, at 6 p. m. at Dr. Shirodkar High School, Parel to consider the question of electing a President for the All-India Depressed Class League, the annual session of which will be held at Patna.

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: Behram Mehta on "Youth Organisation and Community Leadership" at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall 6-15 p. m. today.

MAZDAZNAN SCIENCE EVENING: Today (Monday) at 5-30 p. m. at Alexandra Girls' School Waudoy Road.

HORNIMAN COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM: Mr. P. G. Rao, Director, Horniman College of Journalism writes: The following are the members among others of the Advisory Board of the Horniman College of Journalism. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, G. B. Jathar, I.E.S. (Retd.), K. B. Vaidya, former Editor "Canton Daily Sun"; H. G. Mudgal, Editor "One Nation"; Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya J. M. Deb, Editor, United Press of India, Bombay; A. Subba Rao, Editor: India Press Service, Dr. S. B. Hudlikar short story writer and child psychologist.

The Consul for France in Bombay writes: In announcing the arrival in India of the French Representative of the Scientific Congress at Delhi, several telegrams have altered his name, sometimes very absurdly.

I must point out to you that the representative concerned is the great French Mathematician, Jacques Hadamard, Member of the Institute of France, Professor at the College de France and Ecole Polytechnique. The professor is accompanied by his wife.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: We have received a copy of the Shri Ramdas Diary 1947, published by K. B. Dhawale, Shri Samarth Sadan, 2, Chira Bazar, Bombay 2. The diary is cloth bound and priced at Rs. 3.

Hindu Princes To Be Invited To Mahayagna

Mahabal Shastri, Secretary to H. H. Shree Jagadguru Shankaracharyaji, Maharaj Shree Shardapith, Dwarka, Patan in a statement says: Sixth session of All-India Mahayagna Dharmasangh will be held at Dharmanagar, Marine Drive, Bombay, from 17th instant. Jagadguru Shankaracharya Swami and Shree Abhinavasachidananda Tirthji Maharaj of Dwarka Shardapith will attend, and thousands of leaders, Pandits, Dharmacharyas etc. and lacs of people will attend. His Holiness is sending a deputation to the rulers in Kathiawar to invite them. Holiness hopes that All-Hindu rulers will take part in this auspicious function.

K. M. MUNSHI'S DIMOND JUBILEE

Under the auspices of the Shri Kanailal Munshi Diamond Jubilee Committee a meeting will be held at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Harvey Road, on Tuesday (Jan. 7) at 5-45 p. m. to felicitate Shri Munshi on his 60th birthday. Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will preside.

SCHOOL BROADCAST PROGRAMMES FROM JAN. 6 to 10

After the vacation recess, All-India Radio, Bombay will resume its School Broadcast Programmes on the 6th January. On the first day listeners will hear a feature based on Charles Dickens's Novel Nicholas Nickleby. If you wish to know what types of schools existed about hundred years ago in England you must listen to this programme.

Miss Amy Rustomjee's talks on explorations have been very popular. On January 7th she will broadcast the last talk which will describe man's adventures into the stratosphere. A description of the regions nearly 14 miles above the earth and of the valuable scientific data which the investigating explorers collected will be given.

Benjamin Franklin had a many sided career; though well-known as a politician, he was keenly interested in science. A talk by Dr. H. J. Taylor on January 10th will describe Franklin's sensational experiment by which he proved that flashes of lightning occurred due to discharge of electricity.

TODAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, Jan. 6.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mandolin (By C. A. Shete) 8-45 Compositions from-"Manus-Megh" 9-0 Saraswatibai Paterpekar. 12-0 p.m. Behnon Ke Liye (H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Suresh D. Store (Sitar) 5-15 Hirlal Nakshigara (Thumri) 5-30 D. R. Marulkar 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 'Door Chalen' 6-30 V. D. Jogiekar 6-50 Kannad Bhajan 7-0 Mohammad Aziz (Thumri) 7-15 Suresh D. Store (Sitar) 7-30 D. R. Marulkar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Mill Malik Ane mazdur: Talk in Gujarati by Vadilal Lallubhai 8-45 Lavani gavan: (by Bai Sundrabai) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Art Time (Talk by R. V. Leyden) 10-0 V. D. Joglekar (Thumri) 10-20 Geet 10-30 Saraswatibai Paterpekar.

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WHAT greater misfortune can there be than loss of youthful vigour in a man possessed of plenty. Literally, he starves amongst plenty. There is a "hidden secret" that runs through the lore of Ancient Egyptian and Hindu Medicine, which has enabled them to preserve their youthful vitality to an advanced old age. This secret is not dead. It has been unearthed and improved upon by the wizards of modern medicine. Their researches have been incorporated into a modern tonic of miraculous power known as Royal Oonim, not a secret remedy, but a "synthetic hormone-vitamin food concentrate. For the first time in the history of western medicine the costliest king of tonics of ancient Ayurveda, viz., Poorna Chandrodaya (mixed with atomised gold), has been scientifically blended with synthetic hormones and vitamins. Royal Oonim never fails to restore youthful vitality however great the extent of the deterioration or how advanced the age, and takes effect gradually succeeding even in long-standing obstinate cases which have not responded to normal treatments. The very first container will convince you of its remarkable efficacy. It must be experienced to be believed. It is totally different from what you have ever dreamt of or even tried.

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The oldest known discovered specimen of spun cotton dates back to 3,000 B. C. It was found in the ruins of Mohenjo Daro (City of the Dead), a city in the Indus Valley, deserted in 3,000 B. C.

The illustration here shows a Monarch of the times. His richly embroidered cotton robe was spun at least 5,000 years ago!

Founded in 1886, the Calico Mills form one of India's largest single units and, with the Jubilee Mills, produce over 1,75,000 yards of fabrics a day. To-day, more than ever before, its facilities are serving the Nation's efforts to fight the cloth shortage.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 5, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Nov. 1, 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 00-6 hours (I. S. T.), on Jan. 5, 1947:—
Ahmednagar 81 59 0 1.1 plus 8.9, Ahmednagar 81 59 0 1.1 plus 9.9, Allahabad 78 58 0.1 1.5 plus 9.8, Baroda 85 54 0 1.1 —, BOMBAY 90 68 0 71 plus 6.4, Calcutta 81 58 0 18 plus 0.7, Colombo 87 73 10 34.4 plus 15.4, Delhi 63 54 0 0.5 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 65 0 2.5 plus 1.1, Indore 80 56 0 9.3 plus 8.4, Karachi nil, Lahore 58 50 0.1 1.0 plus 0.3 Lucknow 65 53 0.4 0.7 0, Madras 83 74 0 51.9 plus 32.2, Mahabaleshwar 71 58 0 11.6 plus 9.8, Mysore 77 55 0 10.4 plus 7.3, Nagpur 85 61 0 7.2 plus 5.8, Patna 78 59 0 0.4 minus 0.3, Peshawar 61 36 0 1.5 plus 0.4, Poona 87 58 0 6.5 plus 5.2, Quetta 95 31 0 1.3 minus 0.1, Sholapur 85 62 0 10.4 plus 8..6, Simla 38 31 0.5 3.5 plus 1.5, Srinagar nil, Surat 84 60 0 7.5 plus 7.1.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The truest honour is the manly confession of the wrong: and the best courage to resist temptation.

Thackeray.

The Bombay Chronicle

RURAL ECONOMY

In view of the dismal background of the continuing state of food shortage in India it is not surprising that a large part of the discussions held at the recent sessions of Indian Economic and the Indian Agricultural Economics Associations held at Karachi should have been concentrated on problems of rural economy. The food shortage, so acutely experienced for several years in succession in a predominantly agricultural country, is really a glaring symptom of the basic disease of poverty. While one may not be inclined to support "in toto" the view expressed by Mr. B. T. Thakur in inaugurating the Economic Conference, that most of our social ailments including the communal and the political are traceable to poverty, it is undoubtedly true that poverty accentuates all our ills. In fact poverty itself, not voluntary poverty which is an act of sacrifice and penance, but the utter inefficiency and incompetence of business activity whether in agriculture or in industry, is the great evil of Indian society. To make people conscious of the national significance of an all-out drive against poverty and to seek their willing co-operation in schemes of economic reorganization and development ought to be, as Sir Manilal Nanavati said in his presidential address to the Agricultural Economics Conference, the very first objective of our economic policy. Avoidable inefficiency in all our pursuits ought to be treated as an unpatriotic act. It was no mere coincidence that Sir Roger Thomas, who inaugurating the Agricultural Conference insisted on a study of biology in our high school classes, should have anticipated the spirit of Prof. Rudra's presidential exhortation to the economists to introduce the teaching of economics at pre-university stages of education. If the economists themselves were to set a high example of academic and professional efficiency we are certain that these exhortations will not fail to have the desired effect in due course.

In the context of improved efficiency of production it was noteworthy, not to say surprising, to have a suggestion from so reputed a socialist as Mr. M. R. Masani to extend the field of peasant proprietorship in India by breaking up the big zamindari estates. The subject of abolition of zamindaris is just now engaging the attention of legislators in several parts of India. While the case for continuation of the system in Sind, where by common talk two zamindars are seen running after one tenant, instead of two or more tenants running after one zamindar as is the case in other provinces, was forcibly put by the spokesmen of Sind opinion including Mr. G. M. Syed, the overwhelming majority of opinion in both the conferences favoured the abolition of a class which has for the most part ceased to discharge any essential economic function. Legal and financial "modus operandi" of a policy of abolition are comparatively minor details and we are assured that these will receive the most careful consideration of governments seeking to implement that policy. If, however, a breakup of zamindaris is not to be followed by the now well-known evil of subdivision and fragmentation prevailing in the rayatwari tracts, timely steps should be taken to organise the released peasantry in co-operative, and where possible, collective farms. If the cult of efficiency has any significance and if community farming with state direction and aid is to be our new policy, we wonder whether we should add to our own future difficulties by creating anew the peasant proprietor where he does not exist. The principle of collectivisation even for productive purposes is spurned by some of our prominent leaders on ideological grounds. If the same people were more sympathetic towards co-operative experiments in farming it would at least be theoretically possible to ensure efficiency in agriculture with dispersed ownership in land. But if co-operative farming is to be sidetracked as an unworkable method then, indeed, the prospects of improved agriculture even with the abolition of zamindaris would be far from reassuring. Prof. Rudra, in his presidential address, boldly welcomed the plan for co-operative agriculture, and we do hope that our Provincial Governments actively push on with their schemes of community farming so that after the experience of a few years we might decide what would suit the practical conditions prevailing in each locality and region. There has been enough, if not more than enough, of wordy exhortation from our experts and it is time that some of the widely supported prescriptions for our economic ills were tried out at least on an experimental scale.

Whether it is the peasant proprietor or a co-operative farm which is selected as unit of agricultural production, a very obvious responsibility rests on Government to ensure the supply of such services as credit, marketing, implements and technical direction. In view of the recent publication of the recommendations of two committees of the Government of India on co-operation and agricultural indebtedness it was inevitable that the subject of rural credit should have attracted the pointed attention of our economists. In the light of past experience of credit legislation in India it is obvious that no scheme of credit expansion, especially of subsidized credit expansion, has much chance of success unless it is systematically integrated with a general policy of agricultural development. It was a cynic who said that credit supports the agriculturist as the hangman's noose supports the condemned man. But there is an element of truth in the view that unless a prospect of productive use of credit is opened out before the borrower, easy credit turns out to be the easy slope to ruin. We hope the moral of the past experience of co-operative credit societies is not lost on our reformers and that they will ensure simultaneously with credit expansion the adoption of a positive policy of agricultural development. No aspect of agricultural policy is just now more energetically argued than that of agricultural prices. The present level of prices is not expected to last indefinitely, and unless timely steps are taken to ensure an orderly transition to a new parity of agricultural prices with industrial prices in this country and with the world level of prices of agricultural commodities the fortunes of our most important industry may again receive a resounding blow as they did during the last depression. We are not for the present concerned with the niceties of the theoretical arguments in regard to the several alternative methods of price fixation. But we know this: that unless the agricultural business is raised from its present status of a way of living to that of a profitable business neither the immediate nor the long term objectives of our economic planning are likely to be attained. The question of agricultural prices, as that of village industries, ought in our opinion to be approached from this broader angle of national vision. It is heartening to find that our economists as a body are unanimous in strongly supporting a policy of agricultural regeneration and progress under the guidance of the people's own representatives.

Frankly Speaking

India's Resentment

Mr. Bellinger and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Bellinger, a member of the South African Parliament, have, on their return to South Africa explained to their countrymen India's sentiments about their policy of racial discrimination. Speaking of Indian resentment he declared: "It is doubtful whether the UNO has reflected the depth of Indian feeling over the passing of the South African Asiatic Land Tenure Act and the feeling cannot be appreciated without first hand experience." Mr. Bellinger is right. But it is interesting to note that even that much of UNO's action is being defied by the Whites of South Africa. We are, however, neither shocked nor surprised by that defiance or by the attitude that the Whites have adopted towards the Bellingers. It will yet take time for these Whites to be disillusioned out of their uncivilised and inhuman racial superiority. But what is painfully noteworthy is the behaviour of the British Government which calls itself Socialist and professes to swear by human equality and loyalty to International obligations and to the UNO. The British Government did its worst at the UNO Sessions and is still doing so in quite an unmistakably symbolical manner.

A British Gesture

On General Smuts has just been conferred the rare and exclusive Order of Merit. It may be argued that in his life the General has rendered a number of distinguished services to the cause of humanity, peace and progress culminating in the authorship of the famous preamble to the UNO charter. Mrs. Pandit herself paid a tribute on behalf of India to those services. But at the UNO Sessions General Smuts openly and publicly betrayed precisely that very Preamble. And he has been made an O. M. after that achievement. What is India to think of this gesture? More. The British Government's decision to send the Royal Family on a tour of South Africa under the auspices of General Smuts and the White Government of the Union, was bad enough. To persist with the tour plan despite the judgment by the conscience of the World on White South Africa's conduct constitutes, as the British students have pointed out, a defiance of the coloured peoples of the World and of the United Nations Organisation. In particular India and the coloured population of South Africa cannot escape the conclusion that the Socialist Government is making a symbolical gesture of solidarity with the colour-fanaticism of White South Africa

Moutet Changes His Mind

A recent conciliatory statement by M. Moutet provided, we thought, a ray of hope for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the Viet Nam and France. It was, we fear, wishful thinking. M. Moutet has now come out with a definite announcement that France will not negotiate with the Viet Nam until a "military decision" (how these words recall Nazi Germany and Hitler!) has been reached in the present fighting. M. Moutet also said that he had not been in contact with the Viet Nam representatives and argued that "they would have to invite me first before I could meet them." In view of a direct appeal by Dr. Ho Chi Minh to General Leclerc and the Viet Nam leader's broadcast declaration that he would be "very happy" to meet M. Moutet in Hanoi, the latter's explanation does not carry conviction. Unquestionably a meeting could have taken place between Dr. Ho Chi Minh and the French Colonial Minister if the latter had been willing.

What The French Forget

The conclusion is irresistible that M. Moutet did not want the meeting. And this conclusion is confirmed by his latest declaration. Having received re-inforcements with which to fight what an American observer rightly describes as "the poorly armed and trained soldiers and guerillas of the Viet Nam Republic", M. Moutet rejects all other alternatives in favour of a "military decision". The temptation to crush the Viet Namese struggle for national freedom and independence is a natural enough Imperialist impulse. But where will it lead to? The French, who have undergone similar experiences only recently, to say nothing of what their political philosophers have taught them and the world, ought to know better than to persuade themselves of the final efficacy of a "military decision". Their arms cannot suppress a people's spirit, the ultimate outcome will only be harmful to the French. Nor is it a small thing that the French, who have so far more or less enjoyed the sympathy of Asia, are now losing it. Acharya Kripalani's statement represents the feeling of an entire Continent of Asia and at least the France of M. Leon Blum ought to ponder his words about French Socialism.

Ban Communal Restaurants

Sir,—In your leading article in the issue dated 27th instant, dealing mainly with entry of Untouchables into Hindu temples, you have rightly emphasised in the end "the importance of inter-communal dinners" and the more vital problem of "giving Harijan access to hotels and restaurants." For as the Marathi proverb puts it trenchantly, "Adhipotoba, mag Vithoba", i.e., "belly first, God afterwards." As for 'inter-communal dinners', such theatrical gestures only serve to whitewash the underlying grim reality. For twenty years now we have had such 'dinners' in the shape of "Zunka Bhakar" feasts etc. in Maharashtra and elsewhere; but they have failed to bring about a real change of heart as the incident, cited by you, at the quite recent Primary Teachers' Conference in Nasik District proves; here, we are told, the 'Harijan' teachers "had to walk out at dinner time as a protest against the caste Hindu teachers' refusal to partake of food with them." And you rightly express fear that if this spirit of exclusion continues, "laws giving Harijans access to hotels will long remain a dead letter."

Putting backward areas like Nasik District aside, let us take this great cosmopolitan city of Bombay, and therein again its very hub, the most modernised part of it, the Fort area. Here, if you draw a circle around your own sanctum with a half mile radius, you will find scores of eating houses and public restaurants with such names as 'Mewada Brahman Restaurant' 'Gaud Saraswat Boarding House,' 'Madrasi Brahman Coffee House', 'Madras Brahman Coffee Club' 'Madras Brahman Hindu Restaurant', and numerous other specifically 'Hindu' eating houses. Do these public places of refreshment admit professed 'Untouchables'? Do they admit and serve non-Hindus, especially Muslims? Is the present Government prepared to compel such public restaurants to admit and serve all citizens including Untouchables. Muslims, etc.? If not, can we make the world believe that caste Hindus, untouchables, Muslims, etc., really are one 'nation'?

J. E. SANJANA.

Excesses In Dahanu And Umbergaon

Sir,—Some of the landlords of Umbergaon and Dahanu, have let loose a regin of terror on Varli peasants. They have organised a big force of "goondas" and started raiding villages. The first victim of this violence was Mr. T. Godiwala, a city lawyer who had gone to Dahanu in his professional capacity to defend the Varlies.

Emboldened by the initial success some of these landlords proceeded to organise it in a mass scale. They along with a batch of 50 "goondas" raided Vaki village, beat the women and children. They destroyed their huts, bullock carts and their stored paddy. The few cooking pots they possessed were smashed to pieces and the little money they had was taken away. While the "goondas" were busy in their activities, the police were silently watching.

At Nanivati in Palghar taluka, police went in search of one Tanya Valvi. He was not at home. His mother, who was at home, could not tell them his whereabouts. Therefore she was assaulted. In the same village police proceeded in search of one Dharma Valvi, who was not at home. His son aged 12 was assaulted by the police and was asked to produce his father which the poor child could not do.

GODAVARI PARULEKAR

LOKANATHAN ELECTED PRESIDENT

LAHORE, Jan. 5 (API).—At the 29th session of the All-India Economic Conference held at Karachi, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, editor, "The Eastern Economist" was unanimously elected President of the Indian Economic Association for the year 1947-48 and Dr. D. K. Malhotra, Reader in Economics and officiating head of the University Economics Department, Lahore, Secretary.

HURS KILL ZAMINDAR

KARACHI, Jan. 4 (API): Two armed Hurs are reported to have killed a Zamindar near Tandu Adam yesterday and escaped into the forest.

Plea For United Front In Asia

Aung San On Need For Mutual Help In Common Struggle Against Imperialism

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): General Aung San, Deputy Chairman of Burma Executive Council, in broadcast tonight from Delhi stressed the need for increasing inter-Asian relations "so that ultimately we may all help Asia to discover her own destiny. Asian unity should not, however, he said, be any attempt in the nature of the co-prosperity sphere of militarist Japan nor should it be another Asian Monroe Doctrine or Imperial Preference or Currency Bloc. It should contribute to the ultimate unity of mankind, when we shall have perpetual peace and progress."

Following is the full text of the broadcast:—

Friends of India, I arrived in Delhi on the evening of the 2nd. This is not the first time that I have been here. I was here in March 1940, also. At that time, I was leading a Burmese Delegation to India in order to establish closer contact with political leaders in India. This time, however, I am on my way to London to discuss the question of our country's independence and I have taken this opportunity to stop in India for a few days and meet the members of the Interim Government of India as well as other Indian leaders. I regret that I will not be able to stay here longer and it has been my intention all along to visit India separately. However, the call of my country's duty at the moment is so pressing that a separate and longer visit to India is not yet possible. I hope that I shall be able to do so in a not distant future. Any way, I am here in your midst now and I should like to explain to you why I have come here.

INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS

The obvious thing for which I have come here is to discuss questions common to both our nations. But I have also wider purpose for which I have come and that is to prepare the ground work for increasing regular Inter-Asian relations so that ultimately we may all help Asia to discover her own destiny and contribute her due share towards the unity and brotherhood of mankind.

During and after the last world war, almost every nation has come to think that she must somehow or other belong to one group or another. That is the trend along which events are developing as far as I can see. We in Burma are at the present moment too conscious of our own unenviable position as a subject nation of British Imperialism to be able to devote greater attention to the questions of inter-Asian relations than we should. Nevertheless, we have not been unmindful of the need for closer and more regular Inter-Asian relations so that there can be increasing mutual co-operation and co-ordination of efforts wherever such things are called for.

So far as Burma is concerned, we are primarily concerned with the situations in our neighbouring countries in South-East Asia for they affect us directly, and we have not forgotten how we had been affected directly and grievously by events in those countries in the course of the last world war. Burma had been a battle-field for nearly four years through no fault of our own and for no cause in which our people were interested, and today the ravages of that unwanted war are still with us to a very great extent.

Even though Charters of Peace or Freedom or Democracy or such shibboleths were and have been bandied about to all the world, both during and since after the war, we knew and we knew that we cannot put our trust in those declarations or charters, but in our own strength and efforts. Though these declarations are in themselves not much to speak about and though respective authors of those declarations may have different intentions in mind, the world today has no doubt been revolutionised by the war to a degree, which is not yet ascertainable.

DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM IN S. E. ASIA

The cause of democratic freedom is spreading definitely in the world, especially in South-East Asia. For a moment, this common cause of democratic freedom in South-East Asia may not look so bright as it should and also may not yet become one integrated movement as it ought to be. But the time must come and that as soon as possible, when we all come together and help each other positively and thus overthrow the rule of Imperialism throughout all Asia and South-East Asia completely and emerge free and independent to shape the destinies of our respective nations.

Not only that, it is my ardent hope that we will have come out of such an integrated movement, much more united and heading for a more closely knit union of Asian peoples. I think all this is but in harmony with the demands of historic destiny. For has not Asia developed a civilization of her own hoary with the wisdom of the ancients right from the dim distant past, and has not Asia also rejuvenated herself time and again in history? Asia today is visibly undergoing a mighty renaissance, and we are still right through its convulsive vertex. Necessarily therefore, we have for the time being a rather confused picture of Asia. Nevertheless, as events march on, the conflagration of the coming Asian Unity will become more and more crystallized.

I do not believe in mechanical schematisation of Asia or of the world for that matter. I know that history often develops in zig-zags or in overleaping movements, just as the flames of a conflagration may take a sudden hop in another direction or leap over a distance and burn somewhere further away according to the way the wind blows.

So, though I cannot say definitely that such and such will happen to Asia or the world, I feel that the coming together of the peoples of Asia will be urged sooner than later by the course of history. For Asia is one inspite of her diversities on the surface. Apart from our colours, our respective cultures have several common features with one another. Apart from such historical reason our political, economic, and strategical interests demand the coming together of Asian peoples.

ASIAN COMMONWEALTH

I do not know what the final form of an Asian Commonwealth will be. There may be several stages through to which we may have to pass before we can have such an Asian Commonwealth. My conception, however, is that while India should be one entity and China another, South-East Asia as a whole should form an entity of her own and then finally we should come together in a bigger Union, with the participation of other parts of Asia as well. But if these three entities can first be established and then come together it will mean that Asian unity has become almost assured. But that time is not yet and we are still a long way to go to reach such a stage.

In the meantime, all our countries in South-East Asia must be free from all manner of bondage, visible and invisible, and this is the common question before all of us which we should be able to solve together and thus pave the way for the unity of Asia. Asian unity should, however, not be any attempt in the nature of the co-prosperity sphere of militarist Japan, nor should it be another Asian Monroe-Doctrine or Imperial Preference or Currency Bloc. It should contribute to the ultimate unity of mankind when we shall have perpetual peace and progress.

Let us all of us vie together with the rest of Asian peoples towards the attainment of the above common objectives we have in view. Let us, wherever and whenever possible, join hands together and solve the common problems together.

Above all, let us present one front against imperialist rule in Asia, for no matter how many different imperialisms there may be, imperialism is one, just as Asia and indeed the world is one.

VIET-NAM'S STRUGGLE

The republic of Viet-Nam is now struggling for her very survival. Neither Burma nor India also can know what may be their lot in a few months. In our case, if the outcome of our talks in London comes to naught, it may mean struggle again, on a more intensive and united scale than ever before. It is essential that Asian countries should come now to the help of any freedom struggle that any Asian country may wage, for the freedom of any Asian nation is not merely the cause of that nation, but of Asia itself and one Asian country freed means Asia being freed still further from the several chains binding her in many ways."

BURMA STICKS TO DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE

Aung San Talks Of Struggle If Britain "Plays Tricks"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): General Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Burma Executive Council, at a press conference this morning referred to the unity in Burma on the basic demand for independence.

He explained the main purpose of the proposed talks in which he and other members of the Burma Government would take part in London and gave brief, pithy and severely practical answers to questions on a variety of topics.

"We were invited to London by the British Government", said General Aung San, "because we put up our own proposals as soon as we came into the Government regarding the question of Burma's independence and the interim measures to be taken towards that end. The Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, of which I am the President, gave those of us who are in the Government a directive that if by January 31, 1947 no satisfactory settlement could be made with the British Government regarding the constitutional questions that we put up, then we must come out of the Executive Council. So when I go to London, I must get a settlement otherwise come to a deadlock before January 31, and must be back in Burma before January 31."

General Aung San said that members of the Burmese Delegation to London were chosen by the Executive Council.

Replying to a question about the elections to be held on April 2 he said that the Burmese did not want elections of that type. They wanted elections to a Constituent Assembly and no intermediate stages. They wanted the present Government in Burma to be turned at once into an Interim Cabinet Government.

Question: On the Indian model?

Ans: After coming to India, I hesitate to say on the Indian model (laughter). I am not going to ask the British Government to give us anything on the Indian model or any other model. We are going to tell them what we want.

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE

Replying to another question, he said: "There is no question of Dominion Status for Burma. We want complete independence."

Question: During your talks in London, will you demand the withdrawal of British troops?

Ans: I do not think we will. Most of the 'British' troops in Burma happen to be Indian troops (laughter).

He added: "We have already asked for the withdrawal of all foreign troops".".

Question: Could there be free elections so long as foreign troops remain?

Ans: We do not like the presence of foreign troops but we have yet to know by experience that the presence of foreign troops would stand in the way of free elections. So far the British Government—British imperialism rather—has tried various tactics to undermine our strength but they have not succeeded.

Question: What kind of tactics?

Ans: They set up one body against another, one community against another, the Frontier area people against the rest of the people, and so on.

He said his present visit to Delhi was not specifically for any discussion between Burma and India. He was just stopping here on his way to London to meet Pandit Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and other Indian leaders so as to acquaint himself with the situation in the country.

Question: You have not raised the question of withdrawal of Indian troops during your stay here?

Ans: We have raised the question but we have not come to any conclusion as yet.

In addition to Pandit Nehru, he had met the Defence Member and the Commander-in-Chief in this connection.

IF TALKS FAIL

Question: Before you left Burma you indicated that if your demands were not satisfactorily met you would have to launch another struggle for the independence of Burma. Are you contemplating a violent or non-violent struggle or both?

Ans: We have no inhibitions of any kind in Burma (laughter).

Question: Would it be one of your demands that the Government of Burma should assume complete control of foreign troops while they are on your soil.

Ans: Yes.

He described the present position of the members of the Burma Executive Council as "very funny". He was Defence Councillor to the Governor, who himself had no control over the armed forces. These forces came under the C.-in-C. of the Allied land forces in South East Asia. Similarly, he was councillor in charge of external affairs but external affairs were controlled by the Burma Office.

Question: While that may be the constitutional position, have there been any issues on which a particular advice tendered by you was rejected by the Governor?

Ans: I have given no advice yet. (laughter). I do not feel like giving any when I do not know what exactly my position is.

Asked what was the general attitude of Indians settled in Burma on the question of Burma's independence, he said: "Indian vested interests, like any vested interests, are not in favour of independence. The rest of the people are with us. Vested interests only worship power. If we are in power they are all right but if we are out of power, then they go to other people with power."

He said that the Government of Burma were thinking of having reciprocal diplomatic representation in India, in the near future, "unless we are out."

INDIAN IMMIGRATION

An agreement on the question of Indian immigration into Burma had not yet been concluded. Some day Burma would have to approach India on this matter but, personally, he thought that the question of immigration, important as it was, was not as important as the question of independence.

General Aung San said that theoretically speaking, his party had no differences with the Communists. The only differences were on the question of tactics.

Burma would have a surplus of one million tons of rice this harvest for export. Normally, she would have a surplus of three and half million tons. He could not exactly say what sort of assistance Burma might need from India to rehabilitate agriculture completely, but she needed finance, plough cattle, agricultural implements and probably labour.

General Aung San said that Subhas Chandra Bose and many of his responsible I.N.A. Officers were very friendly to his League. The I.N.A. troops on the whole behaved well with the people. He thought that most of the Indians in Burma who participated in the Indian independence movement were with the League.

General Aung San said that there was no intention to discriminate against Indians in the rice trade but "our policy is naturally to encourage the Burmans and the Indians, or indeed the Europeans, cannot hope to retain their old position". It is not a question of discriminating against Indians or Englishmen. Vested interests are the same, whether Indian or Burmese or English."

Question: What change of attitude would you suggest to Indian vested interests in Burma to adopt?

Ans: Let them co-operate with Burma sincerely in the development of our country.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The London "star", said member of the Parliamentary Labour Party has asked Prime Minister Attlee to make a statement as soon as possible on the probability of an official announcement of the engagement between Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip of Greece.... "There would come a time when the question would have to be raised in the House of Commons", the article continued.

—London Report.

* * *

Presiding at the Indian Science Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out that Scientists and Science would have a big share in planning scientifically to meet the requirements of the 400 million people in India.

We are glad he took particular care to emphasise at the same time that the "requirements" of India's 400 millions did NOT include the need to destroy or get destroyed. You see, where Scientists are concerned you—er—never know.

* * *

The meeting of the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party, presided over by Mr. Jinnah himself, took unanimous decisions and the deliberations lasted 45 minutes, says a Karachi report.

They needn't have lasted more than 5 minutes.

But one does feel a bit sorry for Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon who can't even appeal to the Soviet Union now to help save Sind from Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah.

* * *

Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner in Palestine, is reported to have told Mr. Ernest Bevin frankly that the state of law and order in Palestine cannot be allowed to worsen at the present rate.

This is a deplorable inversion of priorities. Law and order cannot be allowed to override the Balfour-given Anglo-American certified right of Zionists to another people's homeland.

* * *

But we are glad to learn that "on the other hand the Cabinet would hesitate to prejudice the success of the next attempt at diplomatic settlement resumption of the Palestine Conference on January 21...."

That's the spirit. And we are sure the Cabinet will have the approval of President Truman too.

* * *

The Egyptian Government is stated to have represented to H.M.G. that Sir Hubert Huddleston, the Governor-General of the Sudan, should be dismissed.

What right has the Egyptian Government to presume to interfere in the administration of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan? It seems to be taking the condominium too seriously, which is an intolerable impertinence.

* * *

Britain has notified Russia, France and the U. S. that she would bring her charge sheet against Albania before the Security Council and Albania has declared that she would similarly "have to say and to show to the world many things" about Britain.

Which promises our incorrigible sense of curiosity a delightful entertainment. We welcome it.

* * *

"I.P.T.A. Presents....
'You can't Take It With You.'"
—Press Announcements.

Thanks. We had no such intention.

ASSAM WANTS ASSURANCES

Deputation To Congress Working Committee

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (U.P.I.): A deputation consisting of Mr. Tyebulla Mr. Vijay Chandra Bhagabati, President and Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee respectively and others waited on the Congress Working Committee this afternoon.

The United Press of India understands that the deputationists informed the Congress High Command that the Working Committee of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, while appreciating the stand taken by the Congress Working Committee in its resolution of December 23 last, felt that it did not go far enough to assume Assam of sufficient safeguards against what they characterised as "repugnant declaration" of His Majesty's Government's statement of December 6 laying down that no Provincial as well as Group constitutions would be determined by a simple majority of votes or provinces sitting together in sections.

In this connection the deputationists are reported to have expressed apprehension that having once agreed to go into the section in terms of His Majesty's Government's statement of December 6, dissociation on the part of Assam's non-Muslim representatives in the Constituent Assembly from the deliberations of the Section "C" at a later stage may not enable Assam to claim to be unrepresented and, thereby avoid provincial constitutions that might be drafted in their absence.

The United Press further understands that the deputationists made it clear to the members of the Congress Working Committee that what they were worried about most was the framing of the Assam provincial constitutions by a simple majority of votes of the representatives of Section "C" and not so much about the framing of a group constitution for Bengal and Assam.

The deputationists are reported to have concluded by demanding a clear and unequivocal assurance to Assam that the Congress as a whole would stand by Assam in case Assam is compelled to stand out of the Constituent Assembly and fight for her right of provincial autonomy which is one of the fundamental bases of the scheme proposed in the Cabinet Mission's scheme of May 16 last.

A.I.C.C. Battle Against Dec. 6 Statement

(Continued from Page 1)

Pandit Nehru went on. We should advance cautiously to meet and overcome those forces and it was this consideration that prompted the Working Committee to bring the resolution before the House.

SIGNIFICANT POINT

The Resolution accepted the statement. Some might feel that this was a confession of weakness. He denied that. Our fight had taken on a new form with the meeting of the Constituent Assembly and our aim should be to see that the Assembly was not postponed or shelved. It had not yet begun to function in its fullness, but he hoped that when it met after a fortnight it would begin to function as it should.

The significant point about the Assembly was not whether it was Sovereign or not, but that it could not be dissolved by the British Government except by the use of force." When the British Government choose to use force in that way, then it will be time for us to decide how to face it."

The primary point to bear in mind was that the Constituent Assembly had begun to function since December 9 and though it was not the Assembly of our ideals, yet it could be utilised as a weapon to achieve our independence. Therefore, it became absolutely essential and important to prevent attempts to postpone or shelve it. It had life in it and was capable of taking us far on the road to independence.

Since 1919 we had depended entirely on our strength and had looked to the people of India and not to the British Government to achieve our objective.

"We have no desire to add to the number of enemies ranged against us at this critical stage of our fight. Our enemies rely entirely on the British Government and the British Government relied on them to do mischief in India. But even the combination of the two has not the strength to fight us face to face. And so they resort to subterfuges and creating obstacles in our way.

ON WITH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The League desired that the Constituent Assembly should not continue and that the country should revert to the order of things that prevailed eight or nine months ago. If that desire materialised, we should meet that situation as we thought best. But all our energies should now be bent to going ahead with the Constituent Assembly with strength and firmness. It was possible that we might have to fight on a different front, we should be prepared for that too. By passing this resolution we would show to the world that we did not intend to work behind closed doors. And in order to demonstrate our desire to keep the doors open, we did many unpleasant things and postponed many decisions which we liked to take without delay. We did not want to give an opportunity to anyone to say that we had broken the British plan.

WORD TO ASSAM

Speaking of Assam, Pandit Nehru said it was true it had a mandate to oppose Sections and Groups and Assam could fight if it wanted. But, he would remind them that battles were won not by the personal courage of one or two, but by the co-operation of many thousands and by the mobilisation and right use of resources. At the present time our object should be to out-manoeuvre our opponents. The time might come when Assam would have to fight; that fight would not be single-handed but would be waged with the whole of India behind them.

CALL FOR RESTRAINT

Pandit Nehru concluded by referring to his statement in Meerut that he did not know how long he and his colleagues would continue in the Interim Government. He still did not know how long they would remain there. People had been talking of the final fight for independence. He felt, however, that that fight was even now in progress. Possibly that fight would have to be intensified in the near future, but the present situation was such as to call for restraint of language and calm deliberation before action.

LEAGUE'S FEAR COMPLEX.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, seconding the resolution, declared he had no doubt that the Constitution of a Free India could be framed through the Constituent Assembly. Although the interpretation given in the statement of December 6 had gone against the Congress, still if we worked in cooperation with others, the goal of independence could be achieved through that Assembly. The Assembly was not a gift of the British Government, but had been wrung out of British hands by our strength.

He admitted that the Muslim League represented almost all Muslims, but it was suffering from a fear complex because the Muslims happened to be in a minority in the Union Constituent Assembly. When the League accepted the statement of May 16, it gave up the demand for Pakistan and agreed to a single Centre, however, weak and attenuated. So, the League now insisted on compulsory grouping, because in Sections 'B' and 'C' they would have a majority. But just as the Congress invited the League to cast away fear and join in the task of Constitution-making, so the League too with equal justification invited the provinces in 'B' and 'C' Sections and the Sikhs to enter the Sections. Mr. Shankarrao Deo thought that the fear expressed by Assam and the Sikhs was premature. Minorities must depend on the good sense of the majorities, unless the majorities proved themselves unreasonable and openly hostile to the interests of minorities.

There was no danger in accepting the resolution. Any province or part thereof had the full right to stage a walk-out in the event of compulsion being exercised against it. In a walk-out in such circumstances, that province or part of it would have world sympathy.

AMENDMENTS GALORE.

The House then took up the consideration of amendments.

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain moved an amendment rejecting the December 6 statement and calling upon the Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution on the basis of a Sovereign Republic as suggested in Pandit Nehru's resolution before the Constituent Assembly. He said that by passing the resolution they were only facilitating the entry of the Muslim League into the Constituent Assembly who would put obstacles in the way of achieving freedom

On behalf of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, Mr. Sushil Chandra Deo, moved an amendment to delete the operative part in the resolution and calling upon Congress members in the Constituent Assembly to declare India an independent country. Speaking amidst interruption he said: "You were not only going into Sections but into groups also and thereby confirming the fears of Assam and others. We have already committed the mistake in accepting the Constituent Assembly (cries of No, No). Mr. Deo said that a Constituent Assembly could succeed only when the foreign power was liquidated and there was a popular uprising and unity among the people.

END OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon moved an amendment which sought to delete that paragraph from the resolution which advised action in accordance with the interpretation of the British Government in regard to the procedure to be followed in Sections. The amendment further declared that the Congress did not accept the interpretation of H.M.G. on the State Paper. He also wanted to delete from the resolution the portion pertaining to the reference to Federal Court.

Mr. Tandon said that if the A.I.C.C. accepted the December 6 statement it at once put an end to provincial autonomy because it was the group as a whole which would frame the Constitution for the Provinces. He did not see any force in the declaration that the acceptance of December 6 statement must not involve any compulsion of a province. As a matter of fact they had already been compelled to go into Sections and Groups in accordance with the resolution before the House (cheers).

CONGRESS STAND WATERED DOWN.

Sardar Patel remarked in the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Tandon went on to say, that the Congress had not accepted the December 6 interpretation. But the resolution before the House was different and the Congress stand had been very much watered down. Pandit Nehru told the House that it was a matter of tactics. It might be, but there was no gamsaying that the Congress had slipped a step or two from the ladder. This was all due to separate electorates.

The Constituent Assembly, Mr. Tandon asserted, must continue to function even if the British were to dissolve it. As it happened in France, the Constituent Assembly should be prepared to meet anywhere and frame a free and Sovereign Republican Constitution for India. He thought the Working Committee had shown weakness in placing this resolution before the A.I.C.C. If there was to be a revolution they must be prepared for it.

REJECT THAT STATEMENT.

Mr. Sudhanshu Sinha moved an amendment for the rejection of H.M.G.'s statement of December 6. He wanted the Constituent Assembly to proceed with the framing of a Constitution for a Free India and face all difficulties that might come in the way.

Mr. Hansar Harvani who moved a similar amendment, emphasised that the Constituent Assembly should not be dictated to by any outside authority. It was a sovereign body and should act like a sovereign body. The British Government's interpretation of the State Paper must be rejected. "Our eyes should not be turned towards London, but towards the people of India", he said.

Mr. Johrilal Jhanjohoria in an amendment to reject the December 6 statement said that the entry of the Muslim League in the Constituent Assembly would be an obstacle in the achievement of freedom. The British Government's latest statement was intended to appease the Muslim League and the Congress should not subscribe to that policy.

Master Mota Singh supporting Babu Purushotam Das Tandon's amendment said he had no faith in constitutionalism for securing India's freedom.

Master Mota Singh considered the December 6 statement as "a stab in the back of the Congress." The statement had created confusion and more difficulties. The Congress, he said, must be prepared to face a struggle now.

MANDATE TO CONSEMBLY

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa wanted an addition to the resolution to the effect that in future, in any dispute as to the interpretation of the State Paper of May 16, the Constituent Assembly alone should have the power and authority to interpret it and that any further interpretation by H.M.G. would not be accepted.

Pandit Nehru was heard to ask whether the amendment was in order as it sought to give a mandate to the Constituent Assembly.

The Congress President said that the British Government had also given some kind of a mandate to the Constituent Assembly in that in future the Assembly would refer any points of dispute to the Federal Court. He thought the House had a perfect right to say that it shall not refer matters of interpretation to the Federal Court, but that the Constituent Assembly shall decide those matters.

VOICE OF BALUCHISTAN

Khan Abdus Samad Khan (Baluchistan) moved an amendment which sought to include Baluchistan and Sind along with Assam, N.W.F.P. and the Sikhs in the Punjab, in whose way, the resolution pointed out, difficulties had been placed by the State Paper. He said that he had a mandate from the Anjuman-i-Watan to oppose grouping. The Baluchis did not want their Constitution to be framed by the people of the Punjab or others.

Mr. Srish Chandra supported Babu Purshottamdas Tandon's amendment.

MOBILISE FOR EMERGENCY

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena moved an amendment which read 'inter alia': "The A.I.C.C. considers the December 6 statement as a grave breach of faith with the Congress and the Congress cannot accept it as its acceptance would mean giving up of fundamental principles for which the Congress has always stood. The A.I.C.C., therefore, rejects the statement of December 6 and hopes that the British Government will withdraw it. Further, it calls upon the nation to mobilise and unite all its forces under the banner of the Congress in readiness for any emergency which may arise."

Mr. Duben Day moved deletion of the operative part of the resolution. He described the resolution as "almost a bolt from the blue." Other amendments included one from Mr. Abdul Ghani Khan urging rejection of the December 6 interpretation and calling upon the Congress Committees to prepare the people for the final struggle.

KEEP IT VAGUE

Mr. A. A. Mandagi moved an amendment the effect of which, he said, would be that the resolution would be silent about either acceptance or rejection of the interpretation of December 6.

He urged: "Instead of announcing now beforehand what we are going to do, let us keep it vague and uncertain and when the question of procedure actually comes up, the Chairman and members of the Constituent Assembly will decide the point."

It was impossible, he said, that Mr. Jinnah and the League would regard the resolution as unconditional acceptance of the December 6 statement.

LEAGUE-BRITISH CONSPIRACY.

Maulana Hifzur Rahman supported the resolution and said that nothing in it violated the principles for which the Congress stood. The A.I.C.C., had already ratified the decision to join the Constituent Assembly as a step towards the goal of independence. Nothing had happened since then to show that that decision was wrong. It was, therefore, necessary to carry that decision to its logical conclusion and go on with the Constituent Assembly so long as the way was clear.

The Muslim League and the British Government, he asserted, had conspired to deprive India of what little had been conceded by the proposals of May 16. British policy had been to give with one hand and take it away with the other, and in the process of taking away they were using the Muslim League to help them; the British Government was creating a situation that would force the Congress to reject or give up even the little that had been conceded.

It was possible that even after the resolution was passed, the League would not come into the Constituent Assembly. If it came in, we could advance forward. If it did not, we could with justification tell the world that the League alone was to blame for the deadlock.

TRAGIC FOR ASSAM.

Smt. Pushpalata from Assam, opposing the resolution, said. "The dignity of the Congress Working Committee is at stake if this resolution is passed, it will be a tragic thing for Assam and pathetic for the Working Committee because they will be going back on their previous resolution. I am glad all my friends who moved the various amendments regarded Assam's problem as an All-India one".

Pandit Nehru's resolution, she said, might superficially appear to show that Assam and other provinces would not be compelled to accept grouping, but examined closely, it gave ground for the fear that Assam would be compelled. She wanted a definite assurance on this point.

Assam, she said, had the blessing of Mahatma Gandhi. She claimed that the mandate given to the Assam members of the Constituent Assembly by the Assam Legislature asking them not to accept grouping was drafted by one of the members of the Working Committee and sent to Assam by the then President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

She appealed to the A.I.C.C. to ignore the latest statement of the British Government or "scrap up the whole thing and prepare the country for a struggle".

LIMIT TO RETREAT.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia opposed the resolution cent per cent. He called upon Congressmen to shed their obsession about an Anglo-Muslim Coalition. The moment India started a revolutionary struggle, the phantom of this partnership would vanish. He also urged Congressmen to give up the idea that the British Government would use the bullet and the bayonet if we gave up constitutional methods. These weapons, he reminded the House, had been used by the British in the past against Congress. With what result we knew. Why then should we entertain any fear on this score now?

He regarded the resolution as a step back—the latest of a succession of retreats. A retreat might in certain circumstances be of strategic advantage, but a limit must be set for retreats, even in constitutional fights.

THE REAL QUESTION.

He referred to Assam and said that the real fear was that after sitting in sections, Assam might be turned into a non-Congress province. In the Naga Hills, he said the British Government and the American Missionaries had started a campaign for separation from the rest of Assam. It was necessary for the Congress to enter those areas and counteract this propaganda. The battle of Assam was not so much to preserve Assam's Provincial Autonomy but to preserve Indian unity.

Dr. Lohia complained that neither Pandit Nehru nor Acharya Kripalani in their lengthy speeches had said a word about Sirampur or what Mahatma Gandhi was doing in East Bengal. The Mahatma was there trying to bring home to the people that the Congress stood not for Hindu or Muslim Raj, but for Hindustani Raj. We should not leave him to carry that burden all by himself.

The real question is:—"Are we going to have our eyes always on the Constituent Assembly, the Interim Government and the British Government or are we going to have our eyes on our own strength? Only by turning our attention inwards can we make the next struggle the final one".

Swami Sahajanand Saraswathi opposed the resolution. He said it was futile to expect any co-operation from the League. The Muslim League's strategy, Swami Sahajanand said, was to continue the boycott of the Constituent Assembly in order to wean away Muslims from the Congress. He supported Babu Purushotamdas Tandon's amendment.

RESOLUTION TO GAIN STRENGTH

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant supporting the resolution said it was his firm belief that the British Government could not govern India any more except as a result of our mistakes. It was his conviction that the Constituent Assembly should be utilised to the fullest extent possible even though, it might be, freedom might not be achieved through the Constituent Assembly. One thing, however, was certain and that was the Constituent Assembly would make them much stronger than they were today in the struggle for independence. He did not find anything in the resolution which compromised the fundamentals of the Congress.

"I believe", he said, "the Constituent Assembly is a Sovereign body, but at the same time our mistakes might make it weak. In order to prevent this, this resolution has been placed before us."

NO SACRIFICE OF PRINCIPLE

One basic principle to which the Congress held was, Pandit Pant said, provincial autonomy. By that principle the Congress stood today and even the British Government had not denied that principle in their interpretation. Both Sir Stafford Cripps and Lord Pethick-Lawrence had recognised the final right of the provinces to opt out of a group. It was open to Assam to leave the group if she found the Constitution framed was prejudicial to her interests.

"By passing this resolution", Pandit Pant said, "we do not lose anything. If any party does not play the game it is open to us to walk out."

Mr. Jinnah wanted that the Constituent Assembly should be ended. Pandit Pant asked whether the A. I. C. C should be taken in by what he (Mr. Jinnah) said and act accordingly?

NOT A FREE GIFT

Referring to the original intention of the Congress to refer the issue to the Federal Court, Pandit Pant said: "Supposing the Federal Court had given a verdict similar to the statement of December 6, would you have refused to go into the Sections? In fact, if that had been the case, you would not have been able to walk out of the Sections while now we can do so any time we choose to."

Pandit Pant said that the Constituent Assembly was not a free gift by the British, but was the result of the struggles and sacrifices made by the country. He appealed to the members to have faith in themselves and have self-confidence and let them not forget that they were in a majority in the Constituent Assembly.

The A. I. C. C. adjourned till 9 a. m. tomorrow.

General Aung San, the Burmese Leader, was among the visitors present.

KRIPALANI EXPOSES BRITISH JUGGLERY

(Continued from Page 1)

roys had introduced some sort of reforms. But those were not reforms in any sense of the term, but merely "re-forms" to all.

"We all thought", he said, "the contrary controversy about the Constituent Assembly had ended and that the Assembly could start functioning smoothly. But like a magician who took out a rabbit from his hat everytime, the British held out new interpretations and difficulties".

STATEMENT OF DEC. 6

Preferring to H.M.G.'s December 6 statement the Congress President said that it was not an interpretation as the British Cabinet proclaimed, but something new which sought to amend the original State Paper of May 16. The Congress had already accepted the State Paper in its entirety, but H.M.G. had held that the acceptance had not included their new interpretation. English, Mr. Kripalani said, was a language of diplomacy and the authors of the State Paper now tried to twist the meaning of the State Paper. That document, he said, provided for an All-India Union, recognised the Autonomy of the Provinces and that residuary power should vest in the Provinces. But according to their latest interpretation, with the introduction of grouping, the Autonomy of the Provinces would vest in the groups. This was a novel democracy which the British sought to apply to other countries.

COUPLAND BY BACK DOOR

The State Paper and the British Cabinet's latest interpretation gave it a strong flavour of the Coupland scheme. That might be because, Mr. Kripalani said, Sir Stafford Cripps and Prof. Coupland were close associates. He emphasised that it should be the aim of the Congress to avoid a bloody revolution and bring about a change as peacefully as possible. The Congress desired a simple Constitution and not the very complicated and difficult one as was proposed.

Mr. Kripalani argued that the British Cabinet had no right to give any interpretation. That should have been left to a supreme judicial body. The authors of a law could not themselves give interpretation. In this connection he referred to the correspondence exchanged between the Cabinet Mission and the Sikh leader in which the Secretary of State had categorically stated that the Mission could not issue any additions to, or interpretation of the State Paper.

BRITISH PRINCIPLES

Events so far, Mr. Kripalani said, were such that could not inspire any confidence in the British. Quoting Bernard Shaw, he said: "There is nothing so bad or so good that you will not find an Englishman doing it, but you will never find an Englishman in the wrong. He does everything on principles. He fights you on patriotic principle, he robs you on business principles, he enslaves you on imperial principles, he bullies you on many principles, he supports his King on loyal principles and cuts off his King's head on Republican principles". "And here in India today he repudiates his pledged word regarding the working of the Constituent Assembly on principles of interpretation and intention".

DON'T ACT IN HASTE

Somehow the British appeared to be always fortunate. In the First World War and so in the Second, Mr. Kripalani went on to say, they always had others to fight their battles and here in India they had the Muslim League.

After giving a survey of the developments since Pandit Nehru's visit to London, Mr. Kripalani said: "You must not act in haste or anger which would be harmful to us. We want to achieve freedom, but that we could achieve only through our own strength. Whatever might be the intentions of the British Government or their documents, we have now the Constituent Assembly. It is a machinery which can help us and we must take advantage of it".

Britain Will Not Quit India

Wounded Man's Bold Fight

Overpowers Assailant: Police Come To Rescue

BOMBAY, Jan. 5 (API): The Director of Publicity in a Press Note issued late tonight says:

"The injured person and the police overpowered and arrested the assailant in a knife-attack in Lal Baug area on Sunday evening. A pedestrian who was going along the street in Lal Baug area was suddenly stabbed by an unknown person. Despite the injury, the wounded man caught hold of the assailant and a struggle followed. A police constable who saw this fired one round and immediately rushed to help. He was closely followed by the Sub-Inspector on duty and together they overpowered the assailant and arrested him with two others.

"Five more stabbings, one of which proved fatal, occurred in Byculla, Parel and Dadar areas.

"Other incidents reported on Sunday are stone-throwing in Girgaum and Parel areas, in which one person succumbed to the injuries, and attack on a place of worship in Byculla area.

"The police fired three rounds in Byculla and Parel areas. In all 21 persons were arrested. Four of these were in connection with the stabbings in Parel and Dadar areas and the remaining were in connection with the looting which occurred during the last week in Princess Street area".

STORM SWEEPING PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (Reuter) The San Francisco radio station today said that it had picked up a distress call from Palmyra Island in mid-Pacific saying that 108 men were in danger of drowning because the Island was "being covered with water" from a storm sweeping the Pacific.

The call, broadcast by a small navy radio station on Palmyra, said: "108 men request a ship at a nearby Island to stand by to evacuate."

Palmyra is only about six miles long and two and a half miles wide and is some 1,100 miles south of Hawaii.

Three New Bills For U.P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): The U. P. Government in a Gazette extraordinary published three bills the Maintenance of Public Order Bill 1947, the Goondas Act Amendment Bill 1947 and the Home Guards Bill 1947.

These Bills will come up before the forthcoming Session of the U. P. Legislative Assembly.

Frontier Needs More Money For Educational Schemes

PESHAWAR, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): Khan Mohammed Yahya Jan, Minister for Education N.W.F.P. left for Bombay to attend the forthcoming meeting of the All India Education Advisory Committee and the Provincial Education Ministers Conference.

On his return, he is expected to move the Government of India in Delhi to grant special aid to the Frontier Province for furtherance of certain educational schemes drawn by him. These schemes, it is learnt, are in addition to those contained in the five-year post-war plan for N. W. F. P. and the Tribal Areas.

GREVENA SHELLED BY GUERRILLAS

ATHENS, Jan. 5, (U. P. A.): Guerrillas gathering in Northern Thessaly made their first attack against a major city yesterday when they mortar-shelled and machinegunned Grevena, leading to speculation in military quarters today that the greatly strengthened bandits might attempt to seize it.

According to official and press reports, a band under Captain Garnasos Batsoyas penetrated the Baross section of Grevena, cut telephone wires and began mortaring the army-garrisoned area. Soldiers counter-attacked promptly and drove off the band but hundreds of citizens of Grevena were said today to be considering fleeing the city.

Nazi Prisoner's Suicide

NUREMBERG, Jan. 5 (Reuter): Dr. Carl Westphal, one of the group of 16 leading members of Nazi Legal Heirarchy, indicted for trial early next month, hanged himself in a Nuremberg gaol this morning.

He was found by a guard at 4-45 a.m. (local time) hanging dead from an iron bar in the cell window by a strip torn from his scarf.

Westphal was formerly Ministerial Councillor in the criminal legislative division of Hitler's Ministry of Justice.

He and 15 others were formally indicted yesterday—the third Nazi group arraigned since the close of the trial of major war criminals.

Jayaprakash Cites Forces Which Create Division In Country

LAHORE, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): "The real division in India is neither communal nor one between the Right and Left. It is rather between the forces of Nationalism and those of Reaction which include communalism and the Princes and which are backed by the British", said Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Congress Socialist leader, in an interview to an "Associated Press of India" correspondent during his Kashmir tour.

Mr. Jai Prakash added: "There are differences between the Right and Left today, but a real division between them can arise only after the Indo-British issue is settled."

Asked what type of State he sought to establish in India and whether revolution was the only way to achieve it, Mr. Jai Prakash said: "I desire a Democratic Socialist State which can be established by peaceful means. But, before such a State can be established in this country, British rule has to be destroyed. This, I believe cannot be done without a revolution."

NO DESIRE TO QUIT

Mr. Jai Prakash said he had numerous reasons which caused him to think that Britain did not intend to give India freedom. "For instance," he said, "the persistent policy of the British Government, particularly its representatives here, is to use the Muslim League and other communal elements and the Princes to put obstacles in the path of freedom. The British have encouraged and inspired Muslim League intransigence. The latest instance is the British Government's Statement of Dec. 6. Further, the Viceroy and his Political Department have conspired with the Princes to crush the democratic movements in the Indian States and to enable the Princes to bar India's way towards an independent Sovereign Republic. Being in the Punjab at present, I cannot omit to mention the rule of the police in this Province, regardless of the Popular Ministry."

HERE'S EVIDENCE

Question: "On what evidence do you base your contention that the British wish to utilise every reactionary and anti-nationalist element like the League and the Mahasabha to prevent their leaving India?"

Answer: "Part of the evidence has already been given. There is also further evidence. Pandit Nehru himself in his speech at the Meerut Session of the Congress described the Muslim League as the King's Party. It is well-known in India that every British officer in the country from the Viceroy downwards has become a Muslim Leaguer. The Viceroy deceived the Congress deliberately when he gave the false assurance at the time the Muslim League entered the Interim Government that the League would work in a spirit of common responsibility and would co-operate with the Constituent Assembly. The demonstration against Pandit Nehru in the Tribal Areas of the North-West Frontier was engineered by the British who made the Muslim League their tool. The Governor of Sind has openly supported the Muslim League Party in all its ill doings, including the dishonest practices in the last elections. These reasons should be enough, though the text can be lengthened indefinitely."

Asked where he differred from fellow-Socialists like Pandit Nehru, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said: "Pandit Nehru is inclined to put too much trust in the assurances of the British."

Before his departure for Delhi by air this afternoon, Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan called on the Punjab Premier and had a long talk with him. Lala Bhimsen Sachar, Finance Minister was also present.

"Let Not Mistake Of 1942 Be Repeated"

LAHORE, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): "I do not think that the British are prepared to quit India but they will be forced to do so", declared Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist Leader, addressing a press conference in Lahore today.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain added: "Granting for a moment that there is a possibility of freedom being achieved through the Constituent Assembly, I still hold that it is the duty of the Congress leaders to keep the people ready for direct action in the event of their expectations not being fulfilled. An alternative should also be ready.

"The British are prepared for all eventualities. We should also be prepared for all eventualities.

"Let not the mistake of 1942 (unpreparedness on the part of India) be repeated. We had then taken a momentous decision but the people who were unprepared did not know what to do."

PREFERS PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT BUT DOESN'T THINK IT POSSIBLE

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said: "By peaceful settlement Britain is bound to gain far more than if India's question is to be settled by a revolution.

"Do you prefer a peaceful settlement?" asked a correspondent.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain: "Certainly, I prefer a peaceful settlement, but I do not think a peaceful settlement is possible except by giving up the demand for the independence of India.

Question: Don't you think that a revolution will lead to a civil war?

Anwer: I do not think that revolution will lead to a civil war. Civil war only comes when there is fight for loaves and fishes.

KASHMIR FARCE

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain returned to Lahore today after a week's tour of Jammu and Kashmir.

Speaking of his visit he said:

"I was only for a short while in Kashmir and I was really surprised to know how elections could be held at a time when villages were almost marooned. The National Conference had no other alternative but to boycott the elections. Had there been free and fair elections, the National Conference would have had a thumping majority. I am convinced that the Assembly will be a tool in the hands of the Prime Minister. The Muslim National Conference had also boycotted the election but the Prime Minister Pandit Ramchandra Kak, had persuaded independent Muslim candidates to sign the Muslim Conference pledge. There is thus a triangular pact in Kashmir between the Political Department, the Prince and the communalists.

World's Tallest Building

"Palace Of Soviets"

LONDON, Jan. 5, (Reuter): Russia is to resume construction on the Palace of the Soviets, listed as the world's tallest building, with a height of 1,365 feet, which was interrupted during the war, Moscow Radio announced tonight.

The palace which is to be 120 feet higher than New York's Empire State Building was begun several years ago near the Kremlin and was to house the Soviet Parliament (the Supreme Soviet) besides serving for Congresses and meetings.

"A stone-cutting plant nearby will supply granite and marble slabs required for this finest architectural production of the Soviet epoch, while other workshops have already begun to turn out samples of mosaic work, glass and wood to be used in construction" the Radio said.

VICEROY—NEHRU TALKS

Portfolios To Be Reshuffled

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (API): The question of re-shuffling of portfolios in the Central Government after the departure of Mr. Asaf Ali for Washington has been the subject matter of discussion between the Viceroy and Pandit Nehru since the latter's return from Mr. Gandhi's camp.

In well-informed circles it is believed that Dr. John Mathai will take charge of the Transport, Mr. C. Gopalachari of the Industries and supplies and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad of the Education departments.

An official announcement to this effect is expected shortly.

THREAT TO RECONQUER AZERBAIJAN

Radio Message From Home Rule Party

TEHERAN, Jan. 5 (Reuter): A secret radio transmitter calling itself "Democrat Azerbaijan Radio Station" was heard in Teheran tonight announcing that the "Home Rule" Democrat Party were planning to return to Azerbaijan province, recently occupied by Central Government troops.

"You should know that Tabriz will be saved again by Democrats" the broadcast said.

"We are organising for this purpose. Our withdrawal is only temporary".

FIRE CAUSES TWO LAKHS DAMAGE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5 (API): Damage to the extent of about rupees two lakhs is reported as a result of a fire which broke out in a starch factory at Kathwada, about five miles from Ahmedabad.

38 Killed In Air-Crash

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5 (Reuter): All the 38 passengers were killed when a Chinese National Airways plane crashed today near Tsingtao.

The plane was flying from Shanghai to Tsingtao.

R PRICES OF GUR

Maximum Wholesale and Retail Prices of Gur in the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District as constituted immediately before October 1, 1945, have been fixed by Government of Bombay as follows:—

Quality as defined in the Bombay Gur Control Order, 1946.	Wholesale price (ex-godown) per Md. of 82 2/7 lbs. in the City of Bombay.	Wholesale price (ex-godown) per Md of 82 2/7 lbs. in the Bombay Suburban District.	Retail price per 2 lbs. in the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District.
	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps	Rs. as. p.
Special quality.	21—7—0	21— 1—0	0 — 5—0
1st quality.	19—3—6	18—13—6	0 —5 —0
2nd quality.	18—0—6	18— 3—6	0 —7 —0
3rd quality.	17—5—6	16—15—6	0 —7 —3

BIHAR GOVT.'s REPLY TO SUHRAWARDY'S CHARGE

Refugee Exodus Encouraged By Bengal Govt. Announcement Of Free Gift Of Land

CHANDPUR (Noakhali), Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): The note submitted by the Bihar delegation to Mahatma Gandhi as part of the Bihar Government's reply to allegations made to Gandhiji by the Bengal Premier, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy deals with the affected areas in Patna, Monghyr, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Santhal Paraganas, Shaharsa and Chapra. According to the note the maximum number of refugee population is officially estimated at 112,950. The number of affected villages is 748 and the number of houses wholly or partially damaged is 3,746.

The report gives the genesis of the disturbances and says all possible actions were promptly taken as emergencies arose. Besides Government transport facilities for rescuing affected people, relief operations were immediately started in the districts and sub-divisions, and special officials were deputed to tackle immediate problems.

The post of a Provincial Refugees Officer, later called the Relief Commissioner, was created on November 5, 1946. A specially selected I.C.S. officer was also appointed as additional Relief Commissioner. Twenty-four gazetted officers were intially placed at the disposal of the Relief Commissioner. With the establishment of the post of a Provincial Refugees Officer, vigorous steps were taken for opening Government camps and for improving relief measures. Free rations were supplied through the political organisations on the basis of numbers claimed by them. The Government did not object to League volunteers coming to the refugees and doing the work of detailed management in the Government camps.

REHABILITATION WORK

For rehabilitation work, the Government encouraged refugees to stay away from towns and immediate arrangements were made to rush supplies to refugees in rural areas and to improve sanitary conditions. Steps were also immediately taken for the distribution of food materials, clothes and blankets. In Patna tentage was made available for 25,000 and arrangements were also made at other places. The Government provided two meals a day for adults consisting of rice or atta, pulse and one vegetable. Children under 12 got a breakfast of one chapatti or fried rice or gram.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

For children under three and mothers with infants, 60 tons of dried milk powder were provided; sugar also was given. As for cereals the scale prevalent in rationed towns—two seers ten chattaks a week—has been adopted. There was free distribution of one woollen blanket for two refugees. Every rfeugee was given five yards of cloth at government expense. The report says that adequate medical and sanitary arrangements were made in all Government camps. Each camp has a static Government medical unit and in big camps a small hospital with beds has been improvised. Drugs have been supplied by the Government even to volunteer doctors who, representing the Muslim League, work side by side with Government medical staff. A mobile unit is also working in Patna.

Sanitary measures include innoculation and disinfection of drains and water receptacles.

HARVESTING OF CROPS

Regarding the harvesting of abandoned standing crops and cultivation of abandoned land, Government promulgated an ordinance for harvesting and storage of crops of refugees through Government agencies. Fifty-four officers and 169 Inspectors and Amins have been sent to the interior for this purpose. Special armed protection has been given to refugees desiring to harvest crops themselves.

As for rehabilitation, survey of damage has been undertaken in the affected areas.

HOUSE-BUILDING PLAN

The Government has sanctioned free house building grants on a scale of Rs. 250 per house which sum is officially considered adequate. Government propose to raise the scale to Rs. 500 per house in Chapra. The Government will arrange for immediate supply of house building materials at cheap rates. In addition the grant of interest-free loans is being considered. A rehabilitation grant of Rs. 200 for every family has also been sanctioned. All important affected districts have been declared disturbed areas under the Police Act and affected persons have been asked to file claims for compensation.

EXODUS FROM BIHAR

Dealing with the exodus from Bihar the report says that about 60,000 Muslims, including a large number from the unaffected areas, are reported to have moved to Bengal between the third week of November and of December 1946. It was said, the report stated, that a suggestion came that the Bengal Government was prepared to offer lands free of cost to Muslim refugees of Bihar in the Burdwan District and other portions of West Bengal. A deputation of the Bengal Government headed by Mr. A. M. Khan, Bengal Director of Agriculture, also gave rise to this idea. Propaganda on this line by Muslim League volunteers was responsible for the exodus.

No serious incidents have taken place since November 5, the report said. The Provincial Government hoped that with the return of peaceful conditions, Muslim refugees would return to their homes.

BIHAR DELEGATION MEETS MAHATMA

CHANDPUR (Noakhali), January 3 (A.P.I.): The Bihar delegation headed by Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay today submitted to Mahatma Gandhi a memorandum containing notes prepared by the Bihar Government. The notes, it is understood, reply to and refute certain charges said to have been made by the Bengal Premier, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, in a letter to Gandhiji dated Dec. 15 regarding the treatment of refugees in Bihar.

The Bihar Government delegation has placed all relevant papers at Gandhiji's disposal and has explained matter in detail. The Deputation will be staying here for two days during which they will have further talks with Gandhiji.

Regarding the Bengal Premier's charge that Khwaja Nazimuddin and his party were not allowed to enter two refugee camps in Monghyr District on Dec. 12, the delegation's report stated that the party was stopped by a sentry as they had no official permit to enter the refugee camps. The District Magistrate of Monghyr, Khan Bahadur Omar, at his own discretion had passed orders refusing entry to anybody with a view to the safety of the refugees.

Previous to Khwaja Nazimuddin's visit, the Bihar Government report added, Malik Ferozkhan Noon, who had obtained passes was not stopped and had visited the camps. No such restriction exists anywhere in the Province and the District Magistrate of Monghyr had since been asked to see that no repetition of the incident occurred and the Government of Bihar regretted the incident.

LEAGUERS ENTRUSTED WITH MANAGEMENT OF CAMPS

It was further stated by the delegation that the detailed management of nearly all Government camps had been throughout in the hands of Muslim League volunteers. Some armed guards had been provided in a number of refugee camps for giving a sense of security but the movements of the refugees were free. Regarding the arrests of alleged culprits, the report stated that the Patna District figures alone were about 1,600 but the progress of work in this respect had been retarded by the absence of complaints and of witnesses who were reported to have left the Province.

Out of a total of 1,550 persons admitted to hospital (650 being serious cases) only 30 deaths occurred, and the percentage of successful treatment in the Patna General Hospital was 96. Complaints regarding the quality of food were received only on three occasions and immediate steps were taken wherever possible. The meals fixed for refugee camps consisted of rice, dal and one vegetable. In all Government camps, salt, mustard oil, kerosene oil, fuel etc., were provided by the Government, the report added.

BIHAR GOVT.'S RELIEF MEASURES

The report stated that there was genuine fear in the minds of the Muslims generally of the possible recurrence of the trouble and this fear had been exploited by irresponsible elements. The exodus, the report adds, has definitely slowed down and some have actualy returned from Bengal. The Provincial Government have organised a large scale propaganda against the idea of exodus. Security-measures for the protection of Muslims such as opening of new police stations and outposts, establishment of a new sub-division at Hilsa in Patna District and development of road communication in the affected areas are also under the active consideration of the Government. Military patrolling is being continued. The Government have given armed escorts and these armed escorts have complete harmony with the relief workers. Transport and petrol were provided free on demand to all relief organisations. The Muslim League alone was given 3,553 gallons of petrol, the highest gallonage granted to any organisation. Foodstuffs worth Rs. 44,000 were supplied. Free multi-vitamin tablets numbering 60,000 and rations at the rate of two seers and ten chhataks cereals plus pulse and vegetables per week were supplied free. Blankets 25,000, dhoties and sarees 18,902, kurtas 7,534, pyjamas 4,350, shirtings and other clothes 20,000 were also supplied free.

Dr. Amiya Chakraborty arrived at Chandpur yesterday and left this noon. Dr. Chakraborty was specially called by Gandhiji by wire in connection, it is understood, with the visit of the Bihar delegation.

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Revenue Minister, Bihar, and Mr. T. Singh, Assistant Relief Commissioner, Bihar, came again today for talks with Gandhiji. It is understood that the question of necessity for institution of an Enquiry Committee for Bihar will also be examined at the talks between Gandhiji and the Bihar delegation.

CLOSETED WITH MAHATMA

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Revenue Minister, Bihar Government, and Mr. J. W. Houlton, Relief Commissioner, and Mr. T. P. Singh, Assistant Relief Commissioner, Bihar, arrived at Chandpur this afternoon. They were closeted with Mahatma Gandhi in the latter's cottage and had long talks with him regarding relief work in Bihar.

The talks related to the measures the Bihar Government had taken for relief to the victims of the recent riot in the Province.

For sometime now Gandhiji's camp has been flooded by letters and reports from various organisations regarding the condition of the affected people of Bihar. In this connection, it is understood, Gandhiji addressed a communication to the Government of Bihar. The delegation, therefore, came with the files containing facts and figures showing the details of measures taken for relief and rehabilitation of the affected community for Gandhiji's personal examination. As Gandhiji's prayer time drew nearer the talks with the Bihar officials adjourned.

Messrs. Sahay and T. R. Singh went back to Ramganj and will come again for further talks with Gandhiji tomorrow (Jan. 4).

Mr. Houlton who accompanied the Minister to Ramganj will be returning to Patna straight from there.

"GOOD BUSINESS TO EXPORT GRAIN"

U.S. To Make All-Out Effort To Move 550,000,000 Bushels Overseas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Reuter): United States Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, pledging tonight that the United States would make an all-out effort to move 550,000,000 bushels of grain overseas in the harvest year 1946-47, said: "Unless some way can be found to move this quantity to the market, the United States will be missing a golden opportunity to make a vital contribution to world peace and stability."

The Secretary of the Emergency Food Council, Mr. Dennis Fitzgerald, also broadcasting said: "It is more than a matter of humanitarianism. It is common sense and good business to export this grain."

GOOD BUSINESS

Mr. Fitzgerald added: "It is common sense to export the grain because history shows that you cannot get stability anywhere if people are hungry.

"It is good business now and will help to make good customers for the future. The time will come before very long when we will need all the trade we can get to keep our own people at work.

"Let us not forget that the generous help we have given in the past is still very small compared to the destruction which the European countries have suffered. We have been spared invasion, enemy destruction and air raids. We ought to do what we can to help these countries back on their feet again."

Mr. Anderson stressed the immensity of the transport task by pointing out that "if you put 550,000,000 bushels of grain into bushel baskets you would have a row of baskets that would go round the world six times." He also stressed the fact that people in the United States are eating from 15 to 20 per cent more per head than ever before."

SHIP MINED: 16 MISSING

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable ship KARLA was mined shortly before the New Year in the Finnish Gulf, it was learned here today. Sixteen people including the Captain are missing. Twenty-eight were rescued.

FIRING ON SIKH PROCESSION

Jaswant Singh Demands Inquiry

(Passed by Ad Hoc Committee.)

BENARES, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): Telegrams have been sent to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier and Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Home Minister, U.P. Government by Mr. Jaswant Singh, Honorary General Secretary of the Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee, Benares, on behalf of a largely attended Diwan of the Sikhs of Benares protesting against the firing on a Sikh procession in Allahabad and demanding an enquiry into the events leading up to the firing and punishment of the officials responsible for the firing.

LEAGUERS PROVOKED TROUBLE

Sardar Jaswant Singh who returned from Allahabad yesterday in the course of a statement says: "Nobody can deny that the Sikh procession was most peaceful and that it was the Muslim League workers that deliberately provoked the trouble. The Sikhs remained perfectly peaceful when stones were pelted on the men forming the procession. When the promoters of the trouble saw that their designs had not been achieved they again threw stones from housetops. Again the Sikhs remained peaceful. A third time the Muslim Leaguers threw stones on Sikh women and children. At the same time some one fired a shot with a gun. The procession thereupon broke up. In sheer self-defence the Sikhs then drew out their 'Kirpans'. The police officials instead of avoiding the trouble by punishing those who had been deliberately provoking trouble opened fire on the mob. This is most resentful.

Then again on the following day when the curfew lapsed the Muslim Leaguers formed small bands and started attacking Hindus and Sikhs.

We strongly urge Government that in the interests of peace and tranquillity all the mischief mongers should be severely punished.

FRONTIER MINISTER ACCUSES LEAGUE

"Hazara Riots Due To Malicious Propaganda"

PESHAWAR, Jan. 5. (U.P.I.): A fervent appeal to the Pathans "in the name of God to stop these acts of murder and incendiarism of hooligans" was made by Mr. Mehrchand Khanna, Finance and Information Minister, N.W.F. Province in a press conference held yesterday.

He added that by shedding the blood of innocent people we could not reach our goal—whether it was the independence of India or the achievement of Pakistan.

Citing the causes of the outbreak in the Hazara district, Mr. Khanna charged the Muslim League with starting a wild and malicious propaganda about the atrocities in Bihar. The bogey of Hindu Raj, he added, was also made use of and in some parts of the Province human skulls together with torn pages of holy books were being notably displayed.

When asked by the U.P.I. in view of the present abnormal communal situation, a Congress-League coalition ministry in the Frontier would not be feasible, Mr. Mehrchand Khanna replied that it was an All-India question, but added that he would welcome a settlement between the Congress and the League any day.

HAZARA SITUATION.

Earlier Mr. Khanna gave a detailed account of his tour in the Hazara district and the adjoining districts of Punjab and Kashmir State where he visited the refugees camps. He said that things were returning to normal in the Nowsharra tehsil while the situation in Abbottabad tehsil was deteriorating. He added that orders had been issued for promulgation of Section 144 Cr. P. C. in the Hazara District. Bands of mischief-mongers were also being rounded up, he said.

He disclosed that the Government was proposing to arm itself with extraordinary powers to cope with the situation, if it deteriorated further. The military was patrolling the affected areas and co-operating with the civil authorities in every way possible. He also disclosed that he was in communication with Dr. Khan Sahib who was touring the southern districts.

It is understood that Dr. Khan Sahib would curtail his tour and return to Peshawar from where he along with Mr. Khanna would proceed to the Hazara District.

In conclusion Mr. Mehrchand Khanna appealed to the press in the province especially in Punjab to guide the people in the right channels.

WITH STONES AND SNOWBALLS

Electioneering In Kashmir State: Hindu Candidate Withdraws In Protest

SRINAGAR, Jan. 5 (UPI): Dr. Peshin who was fighting elections to the Kashmir Assembly from the Srinagar South Hindu Constituency withdrew from the contest during the polling at 11-15 a.m. yesterday, as a protest against "his voters being coerced to vote for the rival candidate".

Consequently his voters left the polling booths.

Dr. Peshin has informed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Maharaja of Kashmir about the situation.

SEVERAL INJURED

It is alleged that as a result of Hindu voters in lorries and on foot being pelted with stones and snow-balls, a number of people were injured. Among the injured is a son of Pandit Amarnath Kak, a candidate for the South Hindu Constituency in Srinagar.

As trouble is apprehended in the city, intensive patrolling by the police and the military is going on.

ALL QUIET IN SRINAGAR

Rai Bahadur Maharaj Kishan Dhar, District Magistrate, Srinagar, told the "United Press of India" yesterday evening that the situation in Srinagar was quiet though stray assaults were reported during the day in connection with polling. He said that he had not yet received reports of any arrests.

Latest enquiries made by the "United Press of India" has elicited the information that those who were taken into custody in connection with demonstrations and pelting of voters in lorries with stones and snow-balls were later let off.

HAMBURG, Jan. 5 (Reuter.)—German police flying squads specially organised to protect Hamburg's remaining coal stocks and coal trains arriving from the Ruhr mining area have arrested about 1,000 coal looters during the past week.

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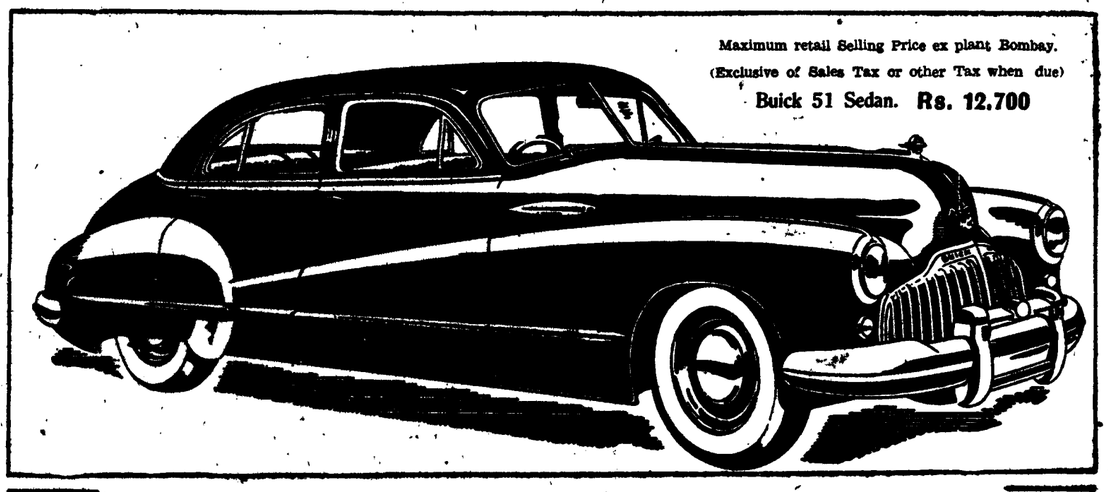

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HEAT OVER ROYAL ROMANCE

"Daily Worker" Calls For Crusade To Show Public Feeling

LONDON, Jan. 4. (U.P.A.): The "Daily Worker", organ of British Communists, today called upon the British people to renounce any royal romance between Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip of Greece.

The editorial said, "If this is a case of making a preliminary tryout of an arranged match before its public announcement the British public should make plain their reactions unmistakably and in good time. The last thing that the British people will tolerate in the British Royal Family is the introduction of any sort of connection with the Glucksburg tradition and the Glucksburg family.

"....There is no point in pretending that love or personal and private rights of feelings enter into such an affair. The speedy way in which the Duke of Windsor had to vacate the throne shows clearly enough what happens when marriage does not commend itself to the King's advisers.

"It may appear to Mr. Bevin a very cunning idea to try to justify the prolongation of British control in Greece by linking the two thrones. Sheltering a shameful policy behind the skirts of a romance....won't wash in Britain..... ....

"To proceed with it is a sure way to rouse indignation and resentment throughout the country. The sooner the whole unworthy intrigue is dropped the better for all concerned".

FLUTTER IN LABOUR DOVECOTES

The London "Star" said members of the Parliamentary Labour Party have asked Prime Minister Attlee to make a statement as soon as possible on the probability of an official announcement of the engagement between Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip of Greece.

Labour members have not yet been informed whether the request will be granted, the "Star" said. The article said Commons members believe Attlee acting personally at the request of King George has made quite a lot of progress towards settling many of the problems which are preventing the announcement of an engagement being made at once."

"There would come a time when the question would have to be raised in the House of Commons", the article continued. "With some Labour members still adopting a critical attitude to parts of Mr. Bevin's foreign policy, it has been suggested that the Government should take every precaution against being left in an embarrassing position.

"Many members believe that Mr. Attlee has already discussed the romance with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Clement Davies", the paper said.

"In Court circles it is believed that the suggestion that there will be no official announcement until the Princess comes of age in April still holds good. On her return from South Africa she will live more on her own establishment and arrangements are already being made for her to control a household appropriate to her station as heir to the thrown".

The articles said that Philip's naturalization papers would be passed from the Admiralty to the Home Office within a few days.

RAIL-ROAD CO-ORDINATION PLAN TO BE POSTPONED?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4

It is learnt that the Bombay Government have decided to postpone the plan regarding rail-road co-ordination. The Government is considering an alternative plan, in which there will be no place for Managing Directors and operators and all bus services will be put under the direct control of the Government.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

State Congress Committee Demands Withdrawal Of Orders

BANGALORE, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress demanded today the withdrawal of the restrictive orders promulgated in many parts of the State prohibiting the holding of meetings and processions. The resolution of the Committee which met here for the last two days said: "The Government under the guise of the necessity of maintaining communal harmony has deliberately embarked on an attempt to obstruct and stem the struggle for the establishment of responsible Government in Mysore".

The resolution asked Congressmen not to disobey such restrictive orders but to prepare and strengthen themselves for the final struggle for the realisation of responsible Government.

TARIFF CUTTING MOVE BEGINS

Britain, U. S. And Canada To Hold Preliminary Discussions

LONDON, January 4. (Reuter): British official circles confirm that preliminary bargaining among the United States, Britain and Canada on mutual tariff reductions, which the three countries will be prepared to agree at an 18-nation conference at Geneva on April 8, have already started.

The exchange of views is taking place by cable and actual delegations are not yet involved. Thus no specific pact will result from the present discussions, but officials intimate that the effect will be that the three nations will know how they stand with each other when the Geneva Conference opens.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO WOMEN

Depend On God And Your Own Strength

CHANDPUR, (Noakhali), Jan. 3 (A.P.I).—Addressing a gathering of women who had assemoled at the courtyard of the House where he is residing at Chandpur, Mahatma Gandhi today said that women should depend on God and on their own strength and not on others. They should be more courageous and have more confidence in their own strength. If they were afraid they would fall easy victims to the onslaughts of the miscreants. Gandhiji also asked them to eschew untouchability. He said if they still went on disowning the untouchables, more sorrow was in store for them. He asked the audience to invite a Harijan every day to dine with them. If they could not do so they could call a Harijan before taking meals and ask him to touch the drinking water or the food. This process, Gandhiji said, would go a long way to cement the gulf created between different classes of people by artificial caste barriers. Unless they did penance for their sins in that way, more calamities and more severe ones would overtake them all.

Addressing the congregation at the prayer meeting today which was held at Ramakrishna Ashram in Tamaitala, about one mile from his residence, Gandhiji exhorted the people to take courage and shake off their idleness and devote themselves more and more to the task of village reconstruction. Gandhiji added that he would consider his journey fruitful if he found people take to rural development. They might think that their individual capacity was limited. But, said Gandhiji, if they were united in their efforts, nothing was impossible for them.

During his morning walk today, Gandhiji visited about half a dozen houses two of them belonging to scheduled caste people. There, Gandhiji was garlanded by the house-owners.

Dutch Commission To Java Enlarged

THE HAGUE January 4. (Reuter): The Dutch Commission-General to the East Indies which is going to Java to prepare a way for complementing the United States of Indonesia agreement reached at Cheribon, Java, will be enlarged from three to five members, informed sources said today.

The new members are expected to be Dr. A. D. A. De Kat Angelino Director of the Education Department in Batavia, and Prof. T. Postuma, Director of the Netherlands Bank and a Professor at the Rotterdam School of Economics.

It was learned that Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, would continue to work with the Commission as an ex-officio member.

The Commission is led by Dr. Willem Schermerchor, a former Dutch Prime Minister.

Commission General— Dutch Cabinet Talks

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3. (Reuter): Members of the Commission General who are due to leave for the Dutch East Indies on Sunday had a long meeting with the Dutch Cabinet last night, it was disclosed today. No information is available as to the nature of the discussions.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 5 (API).—A deputation of the Amritsar and the Anjuman-i-Islamia headed by Sheikh Sadiq Hassan, M.L.A., President of both these organisations, left for Bihar to assist in the relief work among Bihar sufferers. The local Muslim League has collected nearly Rs. 40,000 for relief work along with several thousands of garments and a large quantity of Khadi.

U. S. INTEREST IN CANADA

Joint Defence Commission For Standardisation Of Arms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (A.P.A.): Any full-scale merger of British and American armed forces, in the predictable future at least, is discounted by responsible American officials. Co-operation between the armed forces of the two countries, they claimed, was the least urgent of the standardisation proposal.

They also denied reports on the Paris socialist newspaper "L'Aurore" that the British and U. S. armies would soon form a single fighting arm extending from the North Pole to the Rio Grande and from Asia Minor to Japan.

Of greater importance, as far as the U. S. is concerned, is the making of arrangements under which Canada would relinquish her traditional British military system and adopt American methods and arms.

The U. S. War and State Departments have been working since last autumn, through a joint American-Canadian Defence Commission, to standardise arms in the two countries.

LIMIT OF FORMAL AGREEMENT

British sources in both London and Washington have said that the limit of the formal agreement between Britain and America is, so far, the exchange, for training, of 100 officers between the R.A.F. and the U. S. Army Air Force. No plans have yet been made to maintain the combined Chiefs of Staff of which Field Marshal Lord Wilson and General Eisenhower are members. Officials however, expect the liaison to continue.

The view is taken by responsible American officers that arms standardisation is based on the broad political consideration that countries, which some day may have to fight as allies, should prepare in advance.

The principal consideration, these officials said, is the re-equipping of South American armies with American weapons instead of European equipment. Legislation for these measures from the U. S. Congress is being urged by President Truman's military and political advisers and the President is expected to give the proposal his support.

FRENCH WORRIED ABOUT NORTH AFRICAN POSSESSIONS

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, (U.P.A.): "The French know that the loss of Indo-China, after the forced departure from Syria and Lebanon, might have serious repercussions in North Africa where Arab discontent with French rule is wide-spread," concludes a report by Vernon McKay for the Foreign Policy Association.

McKay said, "The French should be able to overcome the poorly armed and trained soldiers and guerillas of the Viet Nam Republic. What the victory will be worth will depend both on the generosity of the ultimate peace settlement and the skill with which the French in the future deal with this most delicate situation.

"The Moscow press and radio called for Indonesian independence and the Soviet delegations brought the Indonesian situation before the United Nations but the Russians have maintained a discreet silence regarding Indo-China. If the French were driven from Indo-China, the resulting political vacuum would be filled eventually by the influence of China or Britain and the United States, for which reason its advantageous to Moscow that the French maintain their position. In Indonesia, where the Dutch already are considered by the Russians to be within the Anglo-American sphere, the Soviet Union has nothing to lose by propaganda for colonial independence."

INDIA TO GET LICENSE TO PURCHASE SILVER FROM U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. (UPA): United States monetary officials today said that India was eligible at any time to apply for a licence to purchase silver on the United States market.

They said, however, that any purchase for which licence were granted would be confined to silver imported into the United States since domestically mined silver is not sold abroad.

They said a large part of such imported silver would be of Mexican origin and therefore it would be cheaper for India to buy direct from Mexico.

They pointed out that transportation costs might be lower from U. S. ports.

They said that India so far had not applied for a silver purchase licence presumably because its large sterling balance makes it more logical for India to buy from the sterling area.

Herald Tribune President Dead

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, (Reuter): Mr. Jogden Reid, president and publisher of "New York Herald Tribune", died at his New York home last night at the age of 64. He had been ill for some time.

GUR SCARCITY IN NADIAD

Demand For Strong Measures Against Merchants

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Jan. 3.

A dangerous situation has arisen in Kaira District as a result of the anti-social attitude of the gur merchants, who have refused to sell gur to the people on the plea of unprofitable prices fixed by the Government. These are the very merchants who were instrumental in overthrowing the Government policy of Gur rationing in last April. These merchants sent 70,000 maunds of gur underground, for the sole purpose of selling it in the black-market in last April. They defamed the popular Ministry, and once more they are out to do the same. The situation has become more precarious as there is a complete lockout of gur sale. People were found wandering all over the Nadiad town, but not any quantity of gur could be had.

The danger to the people has increased all the more, as the District Collector, inspite of the bitter experience of last April has agreed to treat the merchants' case sympathetically. The merchants have decided not to put the gur for sale openly. If the Collector does not take a firm action immediately and compel the merchants to sell gur at controlled rates rather than give way to their pressure tactics, people, it is feared, will march to gur godowns. The corrupt officials of the Mamlatdar's office, supply office and the anti-social elements opposed to the Congress have made a strange combination to discredit the Congress Ministry.

While this is being written news comes that two merchants of Borsad Taluka have been arrested while trying to remove a large quantity of gur to the neighbouring States. Lorry loads of gur have already left Nadiad, two days back, for the neighbouring States under the patronage and protection of the corrupt officers.

15,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE

CAWNPORE, January 4. (A.P.I.): About seven mills, including four factories involving about 15,000 workers, are reported to be on strike in the city.

The strike is mainly the sequel to the application of the continuous service leave, which came in force on January 1, 1946, according to which only those workers are entitled to ten days leave per annum, who have put in continuous service. The workers demand ten days' leave for the year 1945, which their employers refuse.

WORKERS RAID MILL OFFICE

CAWNPORE, January 4. (A.P.I.): Riotous scenes were witnessed in the cotton spinning and weaving mills this afternoon when a large number of workers raided the mills' office, assaulted the mill sergeant, smashed glass panes and damaged furniture and other mill property. The trouble arose following suspension by the mill authorities of three members of the Watch and Ward staff of the mills. Some workers also received injuries.

Consembly Rules

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (UPI): The Constituent Assembly rules prepared by the Rules and Procedure Committee and passed by the Constituent Assembly have now been published in the 'Gazette of India' to-day.

Among the many provisions it says that the Assembly shall, before finally settling union constitution, give an opportunity to several Provinces and States through their Legislatures to formulate, within such time as it may fix, their views upon the resolutions of the Assembly outlining the main features of the Constitution or if the Assembly so decides, upon preliminary draft of the constitution.

Before the constitution of any Province is finally settled or a decision is finally taken, an opportunity shall be given to the Province concerned through its Legislature to formulate, within such time as may be fixed for the purpose, its views (A) upon resolutions outlining the main features of the Constitution or, if the majority of the representatives of the Province in the Assembly so desire, upon preliminary draft of such constitution and (B) upon preliminary decision of the section concerned as to whether a group constitution shall be set of the provinces included in the section and, if so, with what provincial subjects the group should deal.

The rules further provide that the Assembly shall have five Vice-Presidents—two to be selected by the Assembly as a whole from its members and three Chairmen elected by three sections shall be ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, (Reuter): The stock market grouped vainly for some definite trend in the slowest trading since mid-August 1946. The firmness of most aviations featured an otherwise very mixed market in which individual group movements either way exceeded one point with advances in the majority. The inability of the market to stage either a year-end or new year rally is deemed a major factor in restraining the usual secondary investment demand. It is becoming increasingly apparent that caution will be the keynote of the market until a clearer picture is afforded of the future particularly legislative developments in connection with labour and income taxes. A few wetstocks and specialities were supported in late trading on light replacement buying but other sues showed little change from earlier levels. The market close irregular.

Cotton opened irregular, 6 higher to 4 lower, but later rallied owing to trade and mill buying principally centred on nearby positions which found contracts scarce. Additional stimulating factors were continued emphasis on bullish spot and statistical features. Meanwhile new crops are neglected due to lack of speculative interest. Mill weekend profit-taking eventually reduced prices from the best levels of the session. The market closed steady, 14 higher to 1 lower. Sales are estimated at 50,000 bales.

Chicago grains ruled firm under the leadership of wheat reflecting reports of very cold weather in the mid-west and the department of agriculture announcement of exports of grain and grain products in December of approximately 43,000,000 bushels which is the largest monthly total in the current marketing year. Some buying of oats developed believed to be covering against export sales. Meanwhile the recent reports that India was marketing for United States maize lack confirmation. The strength of Winnipeg Rye was attributed to buying by Canadian bulls, light offerings and firmness of the United States market.

American Telephone and Telegraph	171-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	35-1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	39-7/8
Chase National Bank	38-7/8
Sinclair Oil	15-3/4
Firestone Tyre Co.	37-1/4
General Electric Co.	35-7/8
General Motors Co.	54
Ingersol Rand	125 bid
International Nickel	35-3/4
National City Bank of New York	44-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-7/8
Texas Corporation	59-1/2
Union Carbon & Carbide	95
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	48-3/4
U.S. Steel Corporation Common	71-3/8
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 4.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid 4.00, Montreal sellers 4.02, buyers 4.04, Zurich sellers 17.34, buyers 17.36, Stockholm sellers 14.47, buyers 14.50.

Canada Lifts Control On Cotton Goods

OTTAWA, Jan. 4, (Reuter): The Canadian Prices Board announced that all import controls on cotton garments, house furnishings and other manufactured cotton goods have now been removed.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 4.

January	33.28
March	33.06
May	32.47
July	31.00
October	28.02
December	27.59
January	27.24
Middling Spot	34.23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 4.

March	33.02
May	32.42
July	30.88
October	27.95
December	27.49
Middling Spot	33.35

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The profit of The Bank of India Ltd. for the year ended 31st December including the sum of Rs. 12,03,471-11-2 brought forward amounts to Rs. 84,03,309-2-7.

	Rs.	as. p.
Provision for Income Tax, Super Tax and Excess Profits Tax for the year will absorb	21,00,000	0 0
The payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 5-1/2 per cent for the half year ended 30th June absorbed	8,18,965	0 0
The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 54,84,344-2-7. The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1946 at the rate of 8-1/2 per cent free of Income Tax, making 14 per cent for the year	12,74,815	0 0
To place to Reserve for Head Office New Property	6,50,000	0 0
To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund	12,95,480	0 0
To place to the Bank's Investments in Government and other Securities	3,00,000	0 0
And To Carry Forward the balance subject to the payment of a bonus to the staff	19,64,049	2 7
Total Rs.	84,03,309	2 7

DISPOSALS

AUCTION PROGRAMME FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1947.

PLACE & AUCTIONEER	DATE & TIME	TYPE OF MATERIAL
Controller of Supplies Godown Ghatkopar (M/s. Bennett & Co.)	6-1-47, 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Vehicles.
C.O.D. Kandivli (M/s. Crawford & Co.)	9-1-47, 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Misc. Surplus Stores.
C.P.D. Dehu Road. (M/s. R. S. Craven & Son)	10-1-47, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.	—do—
E. S. D. Dehu Road (M/s. R. S. Craven & Son)	10-1-47, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	—do—
E.S.D. Kurla (M/s. Bennett & Co.)	11-1-47, 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	—do—
Main Supply Depot, Poona, (M/s. R. S. Craven & Son)	11-1-47, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Gunny Bags
M. T. Stores, Sub Depot, Kirkee. (M/s. R. S. Craven & Son)	13-1-47, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Misc. Surplus Stores.
Ordnance Depot, Kirkee. (M/s. R. S. Craven & Son)	13-1-47, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	—do—
M.E.S. Yard, Dhond, (M/s. R. S. Craven & Son)	14-1-47, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Timber.
P.S.D. Bombay. (M/s. Gandhi & Co.)	14/15-1-47, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Salvage, Vehicles M. T. Parts.
M. U. Sewri, (M/s. Crawford & Co.)	15-1-47, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.	Misc. Stores.
Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay (M/s. Bennett & Co.)	16-1-47, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Furniture.
S.S.D. Nasik Road, (M/s. R. S. Craven & Son)	20-1-47, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Salvage.
S.T.D. Aurangabad. (M/s. Ismail Sait & Bros.)	22-1-47 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	—do—
S.S.D. Trimulgherry. (M/s. Ismail Sait & Bros.)	24-1-47, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	—do—
C.S.D. Ghorpuri, (M/s. Nusserwanji Sorabji & Co.)	24/25-1-47, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	—do—
Ordnance Depot, Secunderabad, (M/s. Ismail Sait & Bros.)	25-1-47, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Surplus Stores.
M.T.S. Depot, Trimulgherry, (M/s. Ismail Sait & Bros.)	27-1-47, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.	Vehicle & M. T. Parts.
M.T.S. Depot, Dehu Road, (M/s. Jaffer Jussuff & Co.)	27/28-1-47, 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.	—do—
H.E. Factory, Kirkee. (M/s. Nusserwanji Sorabji & Co.)	29-1-47, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Misc. Surplus Stores.
D.M.P. Depot Sewri. (M/s. Bennett & Co.)	30-1-47, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Misc. Stores.

Further details regarding these auctions can be had from the auctioneers.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Tel: 30041 (5 lines)

DS/194

THE GLAXO MOTHER'S ADVICE TO MOTHERS
(Disc No. 1)
Before Baby comes
MOTHER-TO-BE:
How much fluid should I take during pregnancy?
GLAXO MOTHER:
The proper amount varies according to the individual, but it should easily be about three cups a day which ought to include 6 glasses of water.
You can continue to take tea and coffee in moderation, but not in place of milk
"When in doubt consult your Doctor"
Glaxo
BUILDS BONNIE BABIES
Sole Representatives in India:
H. J. FOSTER & CO., LIMITED
Bombay • Calcutta • Madras • Lahore

GLAXO Instruction Book on Infant Management obtainable for 4 as. stamps. Send name and address (in block letters) to H. J. Foster & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 202, Bombay No. 1.

THE
NEW GREAT INSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda—Liability of Members is limited.)

Authorised Capital	Rs....2,50,00,000
Issued & Subscribed Capital...	Rs. 1,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.... 32,50,000

REGISTERED OFFICE: Bank Building, Mandvi BARODA.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN BRITISH INDIA: 45-47, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY

Business Transacted:
LIFE * FIRE
MARINE * ACCIDENT

MUTT AND JEFF—So It Doesn't Pay To Follow The Horses — By BUD FISHER

THERE MUST BE SOME EASIER JOB THAN THIS!
Ernest IS COMING BACK
D.S.C.
MUTT, I'M GONNA BE A GREAT LOVE STORY WRITER!
YOU A LOVE STORY WRITER? HA, HA, DON'T MAKE ME LAUGH!
DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT? WERE YOU EVER IN LOVE? REALLY IN LOVE?
HAVE YOU LIVED? HAVE YOU EVER FELT THE RAPTURES OF LOVE? HAVE YOU EVER BEEN LIFTED TO THE HIGH HEAVENS AND THEN BEEN CAST DOWN LIKE A BOLT OF LIGHTNING, DOWN TO THE BOTTOM OF THE EARTH?
I'VE BEEN KISSED ONCE!
KISSED? WHO EVER KISSED YOU?
OUR HORSE ON THE STREET CLEANIN' JOB! SHE DIED!
?
OH, WELL--
Ernest IS COMING BACK
D.S.C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Brihacharan Madrasi Brahmin boy established in life for sixteen year old fair complexioned healthy educated accomplished girl. Room provided. Apply with horoscopes and particulars Box No. 4451, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Graduate Teachers for English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Gujarati. Please apply to Educational Inspector, Mangrol State, (Kathiawar), stating qualifications and minimum salary required. (4455)

Wanted a Shorthand Typist. Apply stating age, experience and the minimum salary expected to the Box No. 101, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications invited from Officers holding Master, Mate and 2nd Mate (foreign-going) certificate and from Engineers holding 1st class B.O.T. certificate for service on sea-going vessels. Apply immediately with references and full details of previous experience to: Box No. 1312, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately experienced Clerks for Office work. Knowledge and experience of accounts preferable. Apply stating age, experience with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1318, "Bombay Chronicle."

Qualified Compounder with diploma in first aid, preferably with factory experience; required for full time work in large engineering workshops, Bombay. Salary required should be stated but remuneration will be according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1332, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED

Experienced Stenographer Seeks part-time Job. Can spare two hours either in the morning or evening. Write Box No. 4456, "Bombay Chronicle."

PERSONAL ADLETS

Wanted gentlemen desirous of becoming Members of Amusement Club (which would provide various sorts of amusement amenities) to be started shortly overlooking Sea. Write for details to Box No. 4426, "Bombay Chronicle."

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted a suitable site for a factory, Big or Small, in Bombay. Write Box No 4405, "Bombay Chronicle."

BUSINESS OFFERS

Small Consignment of 38" and 48" A.C. (induction type) along with D.C. 48" Ranjan Ceiling Fans available Ring 42816 or contact Sinha Ltd., 50 Nesbit Rd., Mazagaon, Bombay. 4433

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for our pearl and nut buttons. The Luxmi Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal) (4395)

Bengal Cotton Cultivation & Mills Ltd.—Wanted—Respectable Share-selling Agents (Company estd. 1940; Dividend paid March, 1942—15%, 1943-10%, 1944-10%, 1945-10%, 1946-Expectation not below 10%). Unique combination of cotton plantation and Mills in India. Apply to Planters' Syndicate Ltd., Mg. Agents. 107, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta. (1066)

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR SALE.

New Bradford delivery vans just arrived. Factory built steel body 10 cwt. capacity. Very economical running. Book early to avoid disappointment. Federal Motors, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1302

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Brand New Cold Starting Crude Oil Engines from 8 B.H.P. to 60 B.H.P. can be available from ready stocks in India. For details please apply Machinery Marketing Co., 99, Railway Road, Lahore. (4393)

For Sale, three new ungrooved-top sugarcane mill rollers, two reshelled and ungrooved top mill rollers and one side mill roller reshelled ungrooved size all 24" x 48." For full particulars write to The General Manager, R. B. Seth Lachhmandass Mohanlal & Sons Sugar Mills, Jarwal Road, O. T. Rly. (1333)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Eminently situated, suitable for educated lady as an interesting occupation: profitable. Present owner selling owing other occupations. Write with references. Care Box No. 1336, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 1 p.m. on 18-1-47, for the supply of Agmark Ghee (Red Seal) to the Railway's godowns at Bhusawal and Manmad from 1-2-47. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. 1293

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: LEO HERRMANNS
Present Nationality: STATELESS
Full address: C/o. Mrs. I. Favel, "Shalimar" Marine Drive, Bombay. 1329

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: KARL FRIEDRICH BERGAR.
Present Nationality: AUSTRIAN.
Full address: C/o. Progress (India) Ltd., 11, Tamarind Lane, 2nd Floor, Bombay, Fort. 1328

SHARE CERTIFICATES LOST OR MISLAID

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Share Certificates Nos. 8335/8336 in respect of ten Shares numbered 180118/180127 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, standing in the name of BAI SAKINABAI PRADHAN have been lost or mislaid, and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate Share Certificates for the said Shares. Any persons having any claim on the said Shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within one month from this date, after which no claim will be considered and the Company will proceed to issue duplicate Share Certificates.

(Sd.) SAKINABAI PRADHAN.
(Signature of Shareholder)
Bombay, dated the 4th Jany. 1947. 4435

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 30571, 25658, 55730, 56691 in respect of 20 Ordinary Shares Nos. 498981/85, 520336/40, 248037/41, 115860/64 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Bai Sakinabai Pradhan have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post, Box No. 192, Bombay No. 1 within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

(Sd.) SAKINABAI PRADHAN.
Dated 4th Day of January, 1947. 4450

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for supply of:—

A. Class books, maps, etc.
B. Sewing Articles.
C. Drawing Materials.
D. Musical Appliances.
E. Articles of Equipment for New Curriculum, — require for use in the Bombay Municipal Primary Schools.

Conditions for tenderers, the Schedules of the articles, Books, etc., and Tender Forms for each of the items from A to E can be had on payment of Rs. 2|- on personal application to this office on any working day between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. (B.T.)

Sealed Tenders accompanied by a deposit in cash, as stipulated in the conditions should be handed over to the Superintendent of Accounts in this office on Monday the 13th January, 1947, between 11 A.M. (B.T.) and 1 P.M. (B.T.).

K. KHANDVALA,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Schools Committee's Office,
Glider Tank Building,
Grant Road, Bombay No. (7).
Dated, 3rd January, 1947. (1325)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of TECHNICAL DRAUGHTSMAN in the School of Industry, Satara, under the Department of Industries, Bombay.

PAY—Rs. 70-3-130 PLUS admissible additional pay and dearness allowance.

QUALIFICATIONS: A degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering. Candidates with practical and/or teaching experience will be given preference. Age not more than 25 years.

The post is borne on temporary establishment and appointment is terminable by one calendar month's notice on either side. Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Director of Industries on or before 21st January, 1947. For detailed conditions of appointment and form of application write to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. 1367

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO COMMON AND SPECIAL JURORS.

MEMBERS of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 2nd floor, Room No. 46, on Monday, the 6th January, 1947, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.) and Members of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court on the same day and on the same floor at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.)

MITHAN J. LAM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 4th January, 1947. (1334)

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Western India House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1947, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1946.
(2) To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
(3) To elect Directors in place of Mr. Moolji Dayal and Mr. Hadi C. Tyabjee who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To elect Mr. Mansinha Moolji as an additional Director.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1947, to THURSDAY, 23rd January, 1947, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. B. MORPURIA,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th December, 1946.

The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on and after the 10th February, 1947, to those Shareholders whose names stand in the books of the Company on the 9th January, 1947, at the Registered Office of the Company between 12 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and 12 to 2 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays. (1330)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

Office of the Director of Supplies, Strand House, Ballard Estate, Graham Road, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, Bombay, invites Tender No. BOM|T|545 to reach him on or before 11 a.m. on 24-1-47 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 6 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash or by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No. full name and address of the remitter) for:-

Description.	Quantity.
Timber plywood ordinary 3 ply and 5 in sheets of various sizes.	2, 36, 304 sq. ft.

Applicants not already on approved list of this Deptt. or the late Deptt. of Supply, must give their Bankers' reference on application for Tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already black-listed.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the office of the Director of Supplies, Calcutta, and the Dy. Director of Supplies, Karachi and Madras. (1324)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR AT VIZAGAPATAM.

E.P. 2|46 in O.S. 95|23
(Agency Addl. Dt. Judge, Waltair)

THE UNLIMITED ARYAN BANK, Vizagapatam, represented by its Official Liquidator Sri N. Bhagavanulu Pantulu & another .. Plaintiffs (Decree-holders)

SRI RAJAH TYADAPUSAPATI, SIMHADRIRAJU DAKSHINA KAVATA DUGARAJULUMGARU and others .. Judgment-Debtors.

EXECUTION NOTICE

To

FARDANJEE RATTONSHAW, Esq., Bombay, .. 4th J.D.

TAKE NOTICE that the above petition for execution of the decree in O.S. 95|23 is posted to 10-1-1947 at 11 A.M., for your appearance to show cause why execution should not be granted. Execution will proceed in case you fail to appear in person or through Vakil.

P. SITAPATIRAO,
Vakil for Decree-holders. (1326)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

RARE OPPORTUNITY to Confectioners, Drapers, Milliners. Available ready stock. English transparent (Cellophane type) papers plain water clear rolls of 30 yds X 19/20". Apply Indo-European Chemco, Anand Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay 2. 4411

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay, No. 10, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 28th January, 1947, for the sale of approximately 5,000 Empty Gunny Grain Bags per month during February, 1947, to 31st January, 1948.

Tender forms giving full particulars can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2|- per copy which will not be sent per V.P.P.

R. C. MASTER,
Controller of Stores. (1327)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the advertisement published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 3-1-47 under the signature of A. R. Patel, as the Managing Partner of K. Amit Deshai & Co., announcing dissolution of the partnership subsisting between A. R. Patel, Parshotamdas Pitamberdas Shah and my client Mr. A. S. Daxini is entirely incorrect. My client instructs me to state that my client was and is the Managing Partner and not Mr. A. R. Patel and that there has been no dissolution of the partnership between the partners of K. Amit Deshai & Co., and that my client Mr. A. S. Daxini is and continues to be a partner of the firm of K. Amit Deshai & Co.

MANEKLAL V. PAREKH.
Advocate for A. S. Daxini 1337

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mrs. AMINABAI ROSHAN KHOJA, who in her turn has agreed to purchase the same from Mr. Manekjee Hormasjee Guzdar.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property of any nature whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Fort Chambers Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land, situated at Santa Cruz on the South Avenue Road, Bombay Suburban District Registration Sub-District Bandra, and shown as Plot No. "P" on the plan of Guzdars Private Scheme and admeasuring about 3155 square yards and forming a portion of survey No. 65A.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1947.

R. H. DHEBAR,
for Messrs. MANKODI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (1335)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT LOST PROPERTY OFFICE, V.T. including Articles said to be of gold and silver, new and old clothes, blankets, durries, pillows, books, copper, brass and aluminium vessels, boots, shoes, caps, hats, trunks, medicines, cycles, watches, biddies, cigars and cigarettes, etc., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22nd and 23rd inst. at 11 A.M. (S.T.) respectively, under instructions from G.I.P. Rly., and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890.

Terms: Full cash and immediate delivery.

GANDHI & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE

Under instructions from M|s. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the Estate of Bai Hajrabai Abdur Rahim Jiwani (deceased) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 12th January, 1947, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 140 Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle (between Vile Parle and Andheri), furniture, such as:—Dinning tables, Chairs, Dumbwaiters, Drawing room Suite, Cabinets, Show cases, Sofa Cabinets, Harmonium, Double and Single wooden beds, Cupboards, Writing tables, Singer Sewing Machine, Persian Carpets, Godrej "D" quality Safe, Teapoys, Dressing table, Clocks, "Stewart Warner" Radio, China figures and vases, etc.

Also one Wolsely motor car saloon and one Italia saloon motor car seven seaters. On view from 9th.

AUCTION SALE OF MISC. STORES

Under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay, M|s. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at E.S.D. Kurla: Clamps, Hooks, Adaptors victualic, groved to flange drilled 2", 150 Elbow reducing Screws, Washers 89 tons Powder Tamarind shots lead. Ridges asbestos, etc.

Terms: 25% deposit. Balance in 7 days, delivery in 21 days. If purchasers fail to observe conditions regarding payment and delivery, deposit and purchase money will be forfeited to Government and sale cancelled.

BENNETT & CO.

RAYON FIBRE

Long staple 2" and over in waste form, or Greenfield Tops, or Garnetted Tops, required.

Apply Box No. 4452, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Stomach pains signal indigestion. For quick relief, suck one or two Rennies. These pleasant-tasting tablets contain ingredients that are easily dissolved by the saliva, and get carried to the stomach. They quickly neutralise stomach acid, and the pains then disappear. Rennies are the modern, convenient remedy for flatulence, indigestion and dyspepsia. If they do not relieve your pains, you should see a doctor.

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DIGESTIF RENNIES are sold in packets of 25 tablets, each wrapped separately, to enable you to carry them in your pocket or purse.

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W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL AND LONDON.

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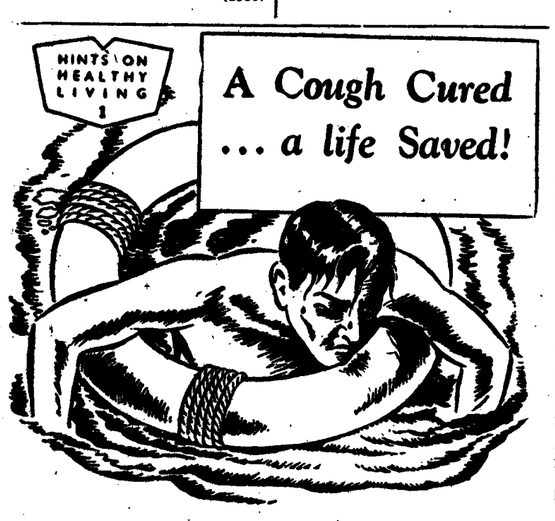

An attack of cold, followed by irritation of the throat—that is the common cough. Neglected, it may lead to such dangerous sicknesses as bronchitis, asthma—even tuberculosis. Treated and cured in time, it may mean a life saved.

Glycodin Terp Vasaka is widely recommended and prescribed by doctors as a complete cure for the common cough. It gets at once to the very roots of infection or inflammation and its curative ingredients soothe and help to banish cough completely.

In all cases of cough due to serious organic trouble, consult your doctor.

GLYCODIN TERP-VASAKA
SOOTHES AND HELPS KILL COUGH

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